THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 39 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, meth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or or $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

THADDEUS STEVENS.

His Remains Lying in State at Lancaster—Tributes to His Memory from Citizens.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From our own Correspondent.

LANCASTER, PA. Aug. 14.—At 6·15 this evening the remains of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens arrived in this city, which for so long a time had been the home of the great statesman. A committee of prominent citizens received the remains at the depot, and escorted them to the residence of the deceased, where they were placed in state in the parlor. A guard of the colored Zouaves surrounds it.

There was a large meeting of people this evening, at which resolutions of condolence and eulogistic of the honored dead were passed. There were many addresses made by old friends of the deceased, who paid many tributes of respect to their late friend.

A. H. Hood, Esq., in his remarks, said:—Mr. Stevens as a lawyer, as a man, as a friend of the human race, was so elevated, so high, that no man, unless his own approaches that grandeur, can be able to portray it. He considered him one of the greatest men this age has produced. His life has been a grand triumph, but all he has accomplished has been through his own exertion. Throughout his life he had warm friends and just as warm enemies. If ever a man had to walk over a fiery pathway it was he; but he triumphed in the end. The speaker dwelt in an eloquent strain upon the virtues and beauties of the private and social character of the deceased, his kindness to the young men of the bar, his geniality to every person in the shape of a man, saying that his generosity was never appealed to by any man, worthy or unworthy, in vain. He paid no regard to the accumulation of wealth, preferring at all times every other human being to himself; in this respect he was the most perfect man that he had ever seen.

W. W. Brown, Esq., remarked:—We have been accustomed to see him move about this bar, with the weight of the heaviest causes resting upon his shoulders, with as much ease as "*Atlas standing still bears up the world.*" His mind was well disciplined, and from its own redundant vitality imparted life and energy to others. He had been an industrious student, and in general and legal knowledge had few superiors among his contemporaries. He possessed a commanding intellect, and in addressing the court or jury he presented his subject in a simple and concise and straightforward manner. He clearly elucidated its essential parts and intrinsic materials. His thoughts were eloquent, and clothed in words which always brought his ideas transparently to the view of his auditors. When he used embellishment it was only done to illustrate his meaning more clearly, and was always natural and appropriate. His conceptions were bold and original. His manner was earnest and energetic. His arguments always strong, sometimes rose to irresistible energy and power, and the scintillations of his genius occasionally flashed with a brilliancy not unworthy a comparison with the brightest gems of the great masters of eloquence. In his professional relations he was a high toned gentleman. His word could always be implicitly relied upon, and his conduct and deportment in the trial of a cause, whether towards the Court, his adversaries, or his colleagues, were a model well worthy the imitation of us all.

—Last evening the City Councils passed the following:—

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Lancaster learn with regret the demise of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Representative in Congress from this district.

Resolved, That in the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Lancaster city has lost one of its most distinguished and worthy citizens; that his eminent services in the cause of education and liberty, his lofty position as a statesman his integrity in his public and private character reflect alike honor upon his memory and the people he served so well.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens the closing of their places of business from 1 o'clock for the balance of the day.

Resolved, That the Councils will attend the funeral in a body, and invite the Mayor and other officers of the city government to unite with them.

—The funeral obsequies of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will take place on Monday, the 17th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence on South Queen street.

The Governor, Heads of Departments, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, and School Department of the Commonwealth, County Superintendent, Directors and Teachers of the City and County of Lancaster, Alumni and Pupils of the High School of Lancaster city, the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of Franklin and Marshall College and of the Millersville Normal School, and all other organizations and citizens are invited to attend.

The following are the only relatives of Mr. Stevens now living: Dr. Thaddeus M. Stevens, and Margaret S. Coffman (wife of Jacob Coffman) of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Thaddeus Stevens of Graffensburg, Adams county, Pa.

DISASTER.

Destructive Conflagration in New York —Total Loss, $123,000.

Shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the first floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 42 and 44 Green street, adjoining D. Appleton & Co.'s publishing house, on the corner of Grand street, and partly occupied by them. The flames spread with great rapidity, bursting out of every window and through the roof in great volumes, quickly wrapping the entire structure in their fiery embrace.

Nos. 42 and 44 Green street were both destroyed. They were twenty-five feet front by about seventy-five feet deep, and five stories. The loss on them will amount to $40,000. They are insured for $30,000, as follows:—$5000 in the Niagara, $5000 in the Lorillard; $5000 in the International; $3000 in the Knickerbocker; $2500 in the Star; $5000 in the Importers' and Traders'; $500 in the Pacific, and $5000 in the Atlantic.

The buildings were built recently by H. J. Howard, by whom they were leased to D. Appleton & Co., the book publishers, for forty years. This firm occupied at the time of the fire the first floor for printing purposes. Their loss on stock of type, presses, plates, paper, and machinery is estimated at $35 000, on which they are insured as follows on stock, etc.:—Hamilton, $2500; Excelsior, $2500; Tradesmen's, $2500; Kensington, of Philadelphia, $2500; North American, of Hartford, $2500; Standard, $1500; Albany City, $1000. Total, $15,000. On machinery:—Amsterdam, $1000; Merchants', of Chicago, $1000; Lorillard, $800; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $400. Total, $3200.

The basement was occupied by the Metallic Keg Company. Their loss is about $2000 by water; insured for $1500 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company.

The second, third, and fifth floors were occupied by Liebenroth & Von Aner, blank book manufacturers. Their stock was also destroyed; but they are unable to estimate at present with any degree of accuracy the extent of their loss, but it is at least $22 000. They are insured for $51,333, as follows:—Queen, $6333 33; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5000; Girard, $2500; Sterling, $2500; Germania, $2500; Exchange, $2000; Arctic, $1500; North American, of Hartford, $1500; Associated Farmers, of Baltimore, $2500; Union, of Baltimore, $2500; National, of Baltimore, $2500; Washington, of Baltimore, $2500; Maryland, of Baltimore, $2500; Baltic, of New York, $2500; Ætna, of Hartford, $2500; Firemen's, $2500; Relief, $2500; Humboldt, $2500; Metropolitan, $1000; Western, of Buffalo, $1500.

The fourth floor was occupied by Maser Todd & Co., manufacturers of gold pens and pencils. Their loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $5 000. $600 on a safe, $6200 on all goods and stock manufactured or in process of manufacture in such safe, and $6200 on tools and fixtures, including gas fixtures, shafting, etc., in the following companies:—Columbia, $3750; Williamsburg city, $3750; Adriatic, $3750, and Mechanics' and Traders', $3750.

The fire, very luckily, was confined to these two buildings, except a small damage of about $800 to the building No. 46 Green street. Some damage was also done to the buildings Nos. 41 and 43, on the opposite side of the street; but $250 will cover the loss.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. sustained slight damage, say about $150. There being a strong separate wall dividing it from the burning building, saved it from further injury.

Terrible Hurricane in New Hampshire.

The *Coos Republican*, of Lancaster, N. H., in its issue of Thursday last, gives the following account of the hurricane that passed that section of the country:—

As the storm neared, Fred. Aldrich and Charles Roby, with horse and carriage, were seeking shelter near the above named house. On a sudden they perceived themselves raised entirely from the ground, and Roby, whirling like a top high in the air, feet downward, together with his team, was carried over a high board fence, while Aldrich (large timbers, brick, stones, and debris of every description flying in all directions) was taken six or eight rods in an opposite course. Nor would it let him have rest or peace even there, but kept whirling him and tumbling him until he gained shelter beneath a jutting rock, too strong for even Titanic force. A miraculous escape they had, for neither was seriously injured. It next passed to Mr. Chase's, whose dwelling-house barely escaped, but his other buildings are completely demolished. A small child was lost among the ruins, but fortunately was recovered, being protected by the large timbers. Now it attacks the large Fletcher barn. This frame, composed of hard wood, doubly braced throughout with birch, thoroughly built in every respect, was considered a strong work of the kind in the county if not in the State. The whole structure was actually moved some inches from its base ere it yielded; but the work of man could not withstand the force of such an agency, so the braces, like pipe-stems, break, the roof is carried off, and timbers twenty-five feet in length are found eighty rods away.

A Mr. Chappel, fleeing from his own house, was struck by a timber and one of his legs badly crushed. Leaving these scenes of devastation it crossed the Connecticut river, tearing away in its wild flight a part of a sawmill thereon, then over the fields and into the forest again it plunges, laying low a swarth of twenty rods in width as far as the eye can reach. The most wonderful circumstance of all was that this whirling, rending giant passed twice around the house of Mr. Aldrich, and left entire the shed part, where were convened his family.

The damage to very many of the farmers is keenly felt. About thirty head of cattle belonging to Mrs. Tabor have not yet been found—probably crushed beneath the falling trees.

Collision of Ocean Vessels.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of Wednesday says:—Steamer Franconia, Captain Sherwood, from New York Monday afternoon for Portland, was run into at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, about forty miles off Cape Cod, by schooner Juniata Patton, from Augusta for New York with lumber. It was very foggy at the time, and the schooner, with full sail on, loomed up instantly like a phantom ship, and before the course of the steamer could be changed, the schooner was on board of her, striking the Franconia on the starboard quarter, carrying away about twelve feet of her bulwarks. The vessels quickly separated, the crew of the schooner crying out that they were in a sinking condition. A boat was lowered by Captain Sherwood, and the schooner was taken in tow and brought to Portland, where she arrived Wednesday forenoon, several hours behind the steamer's time. The Juniata Patton lost her fore staysail and jib and all her head-gear, but her hull is tight. Two barrels of blood, intended for one of our sugar refineries, was on the steamer's deck, and were stove in the collision, and the blood ran all over the deck, creating alarm among some of the schooner's crew when they were taken on board, who feared that the accident was disastrous to life and limb. The steamer had on board thirty-five passengers, one-third of whom were ladies. The officers of the steamer say last night was very foggy, and the whistle was sounded continually. The captain of the schooner says that he kept his log-horn going, and used every precaution against collision.

HAYTI.

Reaction in Favor of Salnave—Desperate Situation of the Revolutionists—The American Minister.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Port-au-Prince, under date of July 27, says:—

The star of Salnave is once more in the ascendant. A strong reactionary feeling in his favor has been developing itself within the last two or three weeks, even in those places where the insurgent cause was strongest, and the discomfiture of the Rebels is only now a question of time, As to the long threatened attack upon Port-au-Prince, it has not yet been made, nor is it likely that it will ever take place.

The reaction commenced at Jacmel, and has spread with great rapidity throughout the whole of the South, with the exception of some of the large towns, where the revolutionists have found their principal support; but these places, there is every reason to believe, will soon yield to the powerful tide which has set in in favor of the Government, thus leaving Salnave complete master of the field in that direction. In the North the signs are equally favorable for the Government, and a number of despatches of the Rebel chiefs which have fallen into the hands of one of Salnave's generals show that in that quarter, as well as in the South, the insurgents are in the most desperate straits, owing to numerous defections from their ranks, and to the want of arms, ammunition, and provisions. In fact it is plain from this intercepted correspondence that the Cacos are convinced their cause is lost, and that they still hold out only because they have not yet found any pretense for throwing down their arms. Salnave has issued a very remarkable manifesto, addressed to the people and the army of Hayti, reviewing the circumstances under which his election to the Presidency of the Republic took place, and vindicating the course he has pursued since his accession to power.

This address, taken in connection with other facts of his recent history, show Salnave to be deeply imbued with Republican principles, and the fact that he is so, will sufficiently explain the sympathy that is felt for him by Americans here, as well as the very cordial relations that exist at present between the Haytien Government and the American Minister at this place. Foreigners, who are jealous of Mr. Hollister's influence with the President of Hayti, have caused several gross misrepresentations of the Minister's conduct during the present crisis to be published in the Jamaica newspapers, charging him, among other things, with having heartlessly refused the shelter of the United States Consulate at this place to political refugees. But this is not true. At first shelter was given to those seeking it at the Consulate, and it would still be afforded in any case where it was plainly a duty to grant it, but it would never answer to convert the Consulate into a refuge for traitors plotting against a Government with which the Government of the United States is on terms of cordial friendship. The policy pursued by Mr. Hollister strikes us as a very prudent one, presenting quite a contrast to that which has been followed by the English Consul; and the good results of it, in promoting the cause of peace, order, and constitutional freedom in this republic, and in strengthening American influence in the Antilles, will certainly show themselves before long. As to Salnave, whatever may be thought of certain passages of his history, this is certain, that the stand he has taken and so firmly maintained during the present troubles will have the effect of preventing in the future the repetition of those revolutionary outbreaks, whose frequent occurrence has so seriously retarded the progress of this country in civilization and material prosperity, and done so much injury to the cause of negro freedom.

Another Insane Asylum Case.

The case of Mrs. Merritt is commented upon by the New York *Observer* this week, and the following account of another case is given:—"But a few days since, as we were travelling on one of our great railroad thoroughfares, and the train stopped at a station, a delicate lady was violently dragged into the car by two strong men and with needless force thrust into a seat, one of the men taking his seat by her side. The lady immediately rose, and without any undue excitement, or anything that indicated insanity, appealed to the passengers, saying that these persons—one of whom, the one sitting by her side, she said was a coachman—were taking her, without any just cause, to an insane asylum. With perfect composure she gave the name and address of one of her friends in Brooklyn, requesting some passenger to communicate to him the fact of her forcible removal to an asylum. She showed her arm, black with bruises which she said she had received from violent treatment, and there were marks of violence visible upon her face. A gentleman near her took down her name and that of her friend, and assuring her that he lived in the city to which she was about to be taken, and would see that she was not unjustly confined, she became quiet. Not a word was offered in explanation by her attendants. Whether she was insane or not, she was the victim of gross violence in the manner in which she was treated by those who had her in charge. Her treatment was also a gross outrage upon the feelings of the passengers, and especially of several ladies who were in the car, and who could not fail deeply to sympathize with one of their own sex in such circumstances."

PARAGUAY.

The Situation—Lopez Retreats from the River—The Affair of Mr. Washburn and the Wasp.

The *Herald's* South American correspondent, writing from Buenos Ayres, June 28, says:—

The moral effect of the loss of Humaita must be felt severely on Lopez's forces. But he retired further inland. Now he leaves all the river towns, and is building fortifications in the interior, where he must be followed, without iron-clads, and be met on his own terms, or be allowed to keep all the interior. His people still cling to him, and there is no indication yet that they intend to surrender. One article in the Triple Alliance Treaty is that no terms shall ever be made with Lopez. This has rather united the people to Lopez than otherwise. They and he seem resolved to succeed or perish together. An expedition under command of General Mena Barretta, that undertook a reconnoissance in force to see where Lopez might be, has returned. They met a strong force of Paraguayans at a small stream called Yacara, and before they were half crossed were attacked, and they retreated with considerable loss. The recent second rise in the Paraguay river has revived the prospect of running a steamer laden with coals past Humaita under shelter of the lee side of an ironclad. As coals are worth $200, gold, above the fort, it will prove a fine speculation, if successful. The rise in the river seriously endangered the Allies, 6000 strong, on the peninsula in front of the fort. For safety they were huddled up under a raking fire that they could not escape nor return. The loss was considerable, but they held out in spite of fire and water, under one and only just above the other. The Allies are believed to have 40,000 men in the field, and the Paraguayans are supposed to be reduced to 12 000. Besides these, Lopez has immense aid from the women of Paraguay, who do all the work of men outside of actual military duty. Each one is at least equal to a man in any respectable fight, and if Paraguay succeeds in this contest it will be a triumph of "woman's rights." The United States gunboat Wasp has just returned from Paraguay, where it was expected that United States Minister Washburne would be found ready to leave that exhausted country. But he did not come. Why, no one knows. The Wasp was not allowed to pass the allied fleet. It was useless to urge that in our war foreign vessels were allowed to enter blockaded ports to carry away consuls or to convey despatches, as at Charleston; the Brazilians were too wide awake to allow any such civilities.

The election of Colonel Sarmiento to the Presidency of this Republic is now made quite certain. He will take office October 12 prox. This is one of the marks of progress of this country, that one who is absent, without expending money, and without a single stump speech, should be elected President. Enough electoral votes are now reported to make his election certain, and Governor Adolfo Alsina is, by a similar vote, made Vice-President. The financial crisis at Montevideo continues. The Finance Minister, Bustamente, has resigned. Nearly all the many banks of that over-banked city are closed, and many millions of irredeemable paper are afloat. Gold is at an enormous premium, and money 2·3 per cent. a month.

RUFFIANISM.

A Colored Man Pushed into the Mississippi by Rowdies and Drowned.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of Monday last says:—

Yesterday morning a man by the name of Ward, while engaged in pulling lumber out of the water below the steamboat landing, found the body of a colored man floating in the river. He at last secured the body and fastening it to a raft notified the Coroner, who proceeded to hold an inquest, when the following facts were developed:—

The colored man named Berry Williams had been employed as a deck hand on the steamer Milwaukee. On the last up river trip of the boat he was taken sick and stopped off at this point. Last Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, expecting the boat down, he wishing to resume work again, set out for the levee, but was met near the landing by a couple of roughs who, without any ceremony, knocked him down and proceeded to relieve him of all his valuables. Getting away from them, the negro went to the Northern Line wharf boat, when the assaulting party, described as a large man and a small one, approached him again. Their victim told them his occupation, said he was waiting for the steamer, which was momentarily expected, and invited them to go away and let him alone. Some further parley ensued, when the large man attempted to strike the negro with a large stone which he had secreted under his coat, but was prevented by his companion. A gentleman by the name of T. H. Rhodes, who was down on the wharf-boat waiting for a steamer, witnessed the transaction, and says that the negro, who had been sitting down, then got up and walked towards the door, when the larger man again assaulted him, and kicked, or pushed him into the river. The victim cried for assistance. The gentleman we have named and another man attempted to get him out, but the brute who had committed the act turned upon his heel and walked towards the city, saying "let him drown, he's only a —— nigger." The negro was drifted by the force of the current under the wharf-boat, and was seen no more until found in the manner we have described.

BANK ROBBERY.

How Money was Stolen from a Rhode Island Bank.

The Providence *Journal* has the following additional particulars relative to the theft and recovery of the bonds lost by the Aquidneck Bank of Newport, R. I.:—"The clerk's name was Caye. He had previously borne an excellent reputation, and was unsuspected. He secreted the package of bonds at his home. A brother, living at Elizabeth, N. J., called on him, and in the absence of himself and wife found the $36,000 in a bureau drawer, and possessing, also, a thieving propensity, he took a part of the bonds, and returned the package to its place. The original thief, on returning, rolled the plunder in a cloth and secreted it in a closet, not knowing that part had been abstracted. A few months afterward he took three one hundred dollar notes and bunglingly erased from them the cashier's name and date. He then sent a younger brother, about 14 years of age, to sell the notes to Jay Cooke & Co., of New York. A clerk of the banking company took the lad's name. On the receipt of the notes at the Treasury Department the officer pronounced them to be some of those stolen from the Aquidneck Bank. Post-office special agents were detailed to work the case up. All of the stolen property except three one hundred dollar notes, and all the coupons on the notes excepting 2545 are now in the vault of the Aquidneck Bank. Within a very brief time it is anticipated that these small amounts now missing will be recovered. Upon the examination the two other brothers strenuously protested their innocence, but the evidence soon became so strong that they were overwhelmed and convinced that further denial would be of no avail."

—Vallandigham has put in an excuse for Wade Hampton. He declared that the flag which Hampton eulogized was not the Rebel flag, but the Palmetto flag of his own State, which she has always had. But what is the difference? When South Carolina led off in the Rebellion, and fired upon Fort Sumter, she ran up this identical flag.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Revenue Commissionership—The French Legation in Washington.

Arrival of Minister Johnson in England.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The Revenue Commissionership.

A number of office seekers and politicians waited on the President to-day, and urged the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue at once, thereby requesting that Mr. Rollins might be suspended. Mr. Johnson did not seem inclined to acquiesce in this wish.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

Arrival Out of Reverdy Johnson.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—The steamer Australasian, from New York Aug. 5, arrived here yesterday at a late hour.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 15.—The steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived here to-day at 2·30 this morning. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister to England, is a passenger.

The French Legation in Washington.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Count R de Moreau Faverney, at present second Secretary to the Duc de Grammont, Ambassador of France to the court of Vienna, has been appointed First Secretary to M. Berthemy, Minister Plenipotentiary from France in the United States, in place of the Viscount de Saint Ferriol, resigned.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—By the regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, published yesterday over the signature of its officers, it is shown that the flow of specie to the bank still continues. The amount of bullion in vault is fully $34,000,000 francs greater than at the corresponding period last week.

The European Markets—This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 15—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94¼@94¼ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 92.

FRANKFORT, August 15—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 74½@74¾.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—A. M.—Cotton opened active and higher. Upland middlings, 10½d.; Orleans middlings, 10¾d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 15—P. M.—Consols, 94¼@94¾ for money, and 94¼@94¾ for account; Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 92.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—Five-twenties, 74¾ @74¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant and higher. The sales to-day foot up 20,000 bales. Uplands, 10½d.; Orleans, 10¾d. Breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer, and advanced to 66s. 3d. Cheese advanced to 60s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum advanced to 11d. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Sperm Oil declined to £89.

ANTWERP, August 15—P. M.—Petroleum, 52f.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Murders and Outrages by the Indians in Kansas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A special to the *Democrat* from Solomon City, Kansas, says:—Captain Moody, just arrived here, represents that on Wednesday a large band of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoe Indians attacked a settlement on Solomon river, fifty miles north, killing David Beauregardis and B. B. Bell, and mortally wounding Mrs. Bell. The Indians also ravished two women on Plum creek and carried off two little girls belonging to A. A. Bell, living on Mulberry creek, killed a German, and wounded a boy on Brown creek. There are also a number of persons missing from the vicinity of Brown creek. All the stock has been run off and the country stripped of provisions. It is reported that fighting is now going on at Salt creek.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Withdrawal of the Conservative Element from the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—The recent action of the conservatives here, in withdrawing from the Democracy, has caused much excitement among the Seymour and Blair party. The Democrats held a meeting at their headquarters last night, and after an excited contest passed resolutions striking the name of Conservative from the Democracy, and hereafter they are to be known only as Democrats. The cloven foot is shown at last. Ex-Governor Bradford is preparing an address to the conservatives of the whole country.

FROM MONTANA.

The Territorial Election—Discovery of New Mines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 15.—The Democratic majority in the Territory is 2400.

Reports from Gallatin Valley say that heavy frosts occurred last week, injuring the wheat crop.

New placer diggings have been discovered in the western portion of the Territory.

The Indians drove away a large number of horses and cattle, near Diamond City, on the 10th instant.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Consulship of Wurtumberg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Captain Adea, of the firm of C. F. Adea, of this city, has been appointed Consul by his Majesty the King of Wurtumburg, to succeed his uncle, C. F. Adea, who filled that office for many years. The President of the United States recognized the appointment on the 7th inst.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, August 15, 1868.

The Money Market continues very quiet. Call loans rule at 4@6 per cent. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were ¼@¾ per cent. lower. 114¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 114¼ for 1862 5-20s; 109¼ for 1864 5 20s; 111¾ for 1865 5 20s; 108¾ for July, 1865 5 20s; 108 for 1867 5 20s; 107¾ for 1868 5-20s; and 108½ for 10 40s. City loans were lower. The new issue sold at 103, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 53¾, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Little Schuylkill at 44½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33½@33¾, a decline of ¼, and Lehigh Valley at 54, no change. 45¼ was bid for Reading; 55¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Elmira commos; 42 Elmira preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia for and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 52 was bid for Second and Third; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64½ for West Philadelphia; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were dull but held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 87 for Western; 51½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 70, no change; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 32, no change; 21½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

De Haven & Bro. report the gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the six months ending July 1, 1868, gold, $607,634 20; operating expenses, gold, $217,983·63; net earnings, gold, $389,650·66; receipts for July, gold, $260,000·00.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101	50 sh Lit Sch R	44¾
$100 do. New	102½	50 do	b5. 44¾
$1000 C & Am 6s '89	88¾	100 sh Catа Pf	s30. 33¾
10 sh Cam & Am	124	100 do.	33¾
5 do	128	100 do.	33½
100 sh Penna R	s5. 54¾	100 sh Wyo Val	32
35 sh Leh V R	54	200 sh NY&M bbOil	2¾

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	146½	10·48 A. M.	146¾
10·02 "	146¼	11 07 "	146¾
10·04 "	146½	11·30 "	146¾
10·25 "	146	12·00 "	146¾
10·32 "	146	12·15 P. M.	146¾
10·42 "	146¾	12 27 "	146¾
10·45 "	146¾	12·30 "	146¾

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109@109½; 3 days, 109¾@109¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114¼@115¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111¾@112; 5-20s, July, 108@108¾; do., 1867, 108@108¾; do., 1868, 107⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 146¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1852 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108¼; do. July, 1867 107¾@108; 1868, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 146¾ @146¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 15 —The Flour Market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory state noted yesterday, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extra; $9@11 25 for North Pennsylvania extra family; $10@12 50 for spring wheat do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much activity. Sales of 1300 bushels Indiana and Delaware red at $2·42@2 50; and 1600 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $2 40. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1 65. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1 28@1 30; and Western mixed at $1 25@1 27. Oats are weak; sales of 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 85c; and new at 70@80c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $8@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75@3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 50@2·55.

Whisky is unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Volunteer, Blake.

Schr E. G Willard, Parsons, Salem, R. H. Powell.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50 Corson, New Haven, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Boston, Scott Walter & Co

Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Cape Ann, Blakiston Graefl & Co.

Schr A. S. Piercy, Poulson, Richmond via Wilmington, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mary J. Russell Smith, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Wm. Wilson, Bacon, Salem, do.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Cordelia, King, 53 days from Liverpool with mdse. to John R Penrose.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Barque Nereid, Bearse, 41 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barkentine Ephraim Williams, Hoff, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Br brig Maggie, Crowell, 43 days from Bremerhaven, with mdse to E A. Souder & Co.

Schr George Henry Soliday, from Rappahannock, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Zealous, Williams, from Mary's River, Md., with lumber to captain.

Schr Hannah Louise, Godfrey, from Newport.

Schr Hattie Paine Haley, from Boston.

Schr Vrale, Mason, from Boston.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Boston.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr F. G Irwin, Atkins, from Boston.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.

Schr A. H Cain, Simpson, from Boston.

Schr Hamburg Lairo, from New Haven.

Schr I. H. Wainwright Brower, from Providence.

Schr Abbie Ingalls Ingalls from Providence.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, 1 er 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A Groves Jr.

Steamtug America, Virden, from Delaware Breakwater. Brought up ship Cordelia and barque Nereid; in the bay, passed barque Orchita, from Trinidad; barque laden with logwood; brig Harry Stewart, from Leghorn, and Emelia Celestina, from Palermo.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 14—6 A. M.—Barque Rainbow, for Cork, and schr J. M. Flanagan, for Providence, both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday morning; the brig Superb also left for New York. An Italian brig, with fruit, passed in the Capes to day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana for New Orleans at Southwest Pass 10th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Jeannette, from St Martin's for Philadelphia, was spoken 11th inst. lat 35 39, long. 72 40.

Schr Cora Etta, Steeper, hence, at Barnados 25th ult.

Schr M. R. Samson Samson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 13th inst.

Schrs Edwin, Clark and Sunshine, Murphy, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York y

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant as a Statesman.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In General Grant's contact with political affairs, and the administration of civil office, his conduct has been marked at once by vigor, prudence, judgment, and a sagacious aptitude for discerning and following the policy which, when developed into action, would meet with the approval of the masses of loyal men. His difference with President Johnson's administration dates from his protest against the removal of General Sheridan. The wisdom of his objection to Sheridan's removal has been justified by the fact that under his successors, Hancock and Buchanan, the average number of murders and other acts of violence in these States has so increased as to amount to a state of rebellion. General Grant stated in his protest that Sheridan's removal "would only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress." Andrew Johnson had not then developed his policy of annulling these laws as void, and replied that he removed Sheridan because "he has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress." General Grant wrote then that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed." The President replied that he was not aware that the question had ever been submitted to the people for determination. The strong, plain common sense of Grant pierced the falsehoods and evasions of the would-be cunning civilian, and demonstrated that calm, honest judgment is wiser and deeper than superdextrous and dishonest *finesse*. The unanimous vote of the Convention of the loyal people for General Grant, and the repudiation of Johnson by all except a few Rebel delegates in a disloyal Convention, show with equal force how faithfully the former interpreted the will of the people, and how completely the latter sold himself for a song. And yet Johnson rises above Seymour in every element, whether of experience or character, which would constitute a statesman as far as Grant rises above Johnson.

General Grant's contact with political issues evinces a determination not to carry any "hobby" or "doctrine" to such an extreme as interferes with other doctrines equally important. He recognizes the many-sidedness of truth and duty. Thus, on November 1, 1865, we find him instructing Sheridan "to refrain from interference with the execution of the civil law in Florida," and that "the duty of the military is to encourage the enforcement of the civil law and order to the fullest extent." Yet, while these intructions were good for Florida in November, we find him recommending wholly different treatment for Texas in the January following. He then writes to the Secretary of War: "In my opinion, the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, not only as a rule unpunished but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection, and I therefore recommend a declaration of martial law in Texas." "Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relation with the Union." The recent report of the Investigating Committee of the Texas Convention shows that more than 1000 murders have been committed in that State since the close of the war, beside all other crimes of violence. A very large proportion of these were murders of freedmen by whites. But, while the "Ku-Klux" negro-killers of Texas were thus at large, the anxiety of the (Rebel) Provisional Governor, Throckmorton, was directed, not to the actual murder of the people of Texas by each other, but to casual alleged murders by Indians on the frontier. Ostensibly to put down Indian hostilities, he asked leave to enroll 1000 mounted men, who would have been composed entirely of ex-Rebel troops, and would have substantially organized the Ku-Klux Klan into a militia. General Grant forwarded additional regular troops sufficient to protect the frontier against the Indians, but refused to sanction the Rebel militia, instructing Sheridan as follows:—

"Great care will have to be observed to see that no just cause of complaint can be urged against the army for not giving proper protection to the citizens of Texas against Indian hostilities. At the same time, it is equally important that loyal and law-abiding citizens should have protection against the violently disposed in their midst."

No part of General Grant's political career better illustrates his sagacity in detecting the wiles and foiling the cunning of deceitful men, than his conduct during the troubles in Maryland attending the removal of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore by Governor Swann. The removal was in pursuance of a political plan of the Governor to appoint such a police as would allow all the Maryland Rebels excluded from the polls by the Constitution to vote, and so transfer the power of the State from the hands of the few who had been loyal during the war to the majority who had not. Had the loyal minority followed the counsels of Winter Davis and given the ballot to the blacks of Maryland, the State could not have been wrested from the control of loyal men. This not having been done, the Rebel plan through the active aid of Andrew Johnson, has succeeded, and the same classes of Maryland voters and politicians who shed the first blood of the war now rule the State. The constitutional power of the Governor to remove the Commissioners was open to grave doubts; and, as no decision of the courts could be obtained upon this question before the election would transpire, each party was desirous to secure possession of the offices and control of the police, and to compel the other to resort to the courts for redress. The following letter, written by General Grant to the President on October 24, shows his attitude upon the question:—

"I cannot see the possible necessity for calling in the aid of the military in advance of even the cause (the removal of said Commissioners) which is to induce riot.

"The conviction is forced on my mind that no reason now exists for giving or promising the military aid of the Government to support the laws of Maryland. The tendency of giving such aid or promise would be to produce the very result intended to be averted. So far, there seems to be merely a very bitter contest for political ascendency in the State.

"Military interference would be interpreted as giving aid to one of the factions, no matter how pure the intentions, or guarded the instructions. It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country, while I occupy the position of General-in-Chief of the army, to have to send troops into a State *in full relations* with the General Government, on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace."

The Governor would not make the order of removal without knowing in advance that he could enforce it, and this he could only do by the aid of the President and the United States army. The plan, therefore, was to use the Federal army, through the President, to restore the Rebels of Maryland to the control of the State. The loyal men of Maryland had no design to fight against Federal troops. They would not have objected to exchange hard blows with the returned Rebels of Lee's army. But it was necessary, in order to induce Governor Swann to make the order of removal, and to terrify the loyal men into submitting to it, to make known to both that the President would use the army on the Rebel side. This he did by a published letter, dated October 25, 1866, to Secretary Stanton, stating that "serious troubles are apprehended from a conflict of authority between the Executive of the State of Maryland and the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore," and that "in the event of serious insurrectionary disorders, the Government of the United States might be called upon to aid in their suppression." He, therefore, demanded to know what force would be available for prompt use; and, on being informed that the available forces were one thousand five hundred and fifty men, directed them to be increased.

On the next day, October 26, the President undertook to send General Grant away from the scene of impending rebellion, by ordering him "to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier, to give the aid of his advice," and "by his presence and advice to co-operate with our Minister to Mexico" in "carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State," relative to the attitude of the United States Government on the evacuation of Mexico by Maximilian. As Buchanan Cabinet had sent General Scott to attend to the Northwestern Boundary question on the eve of the Rebellion, so Andrew Johnson aimed to get rid of General Grant on the eve of the expected rebellion in Maryland. Scott went. But General Grant did not go. He was first requested verbally to accept this mission on October 21, and declined in the following apt reply:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1866.—On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview of Wednesday, I have most respectfully to beg to be excused from the duty proposed. It is a diplomatic service, for which I am not fitted either by education or taste. It has necessarily to be conducted under the State Department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I most respectfully but urgently repeat my request to be excused from the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere, and one, too, which can be so much better performed by others.

"U. S. GRANT, General.

"His Excellency, A. Johnson, President, etc."

Not content with this answer the President renewed his request in Cabinet meeting on the 23d, and it was again declined. Nevertheless, an official order, couched in the form of a request, was issued on the 27th, and this he finally and firmly declined to comply with, though his refusal was couched in the like polite form of a request to be excused. General Sherman was, therefore, appointed in his stead, went to Mexico, and returned without any real business, as a cover to the President's design to get Grant out of the way during the expected rebellion of the loyal men of Maryland. There can be no doubt that, if the President could have goaded the Republicans of Maryland into an act of war against the United States, it would have been an immense gain to the Democratic party. But in this design, too, through the presence and influence of General Grant, Mr. Johnson was foiled. The election passed off peacefully. The Democratic party remained, as theretofore, the only one that had ever fired upon the National flag. The President's audacity and cunning achieved a petty triumph in the change of Police Commissioners and the unlawful admission of the Maryland Rebels to vote, whereby they obtain political control of the State. But the firmness and sagacity of Grant had won a greater triumph in preventing bloodshed, and maintaining the ascendency of the Courts and the law over military force.

A Weak Point in the Democratic Position.

From the N. Y. Times.

The evening Democratic journal of this city has nothing but contempt for those members of its party who separated from it during the war, and now oppose the election of Seymour and Blair. The feeling is probably natural, and is certainly reciprocal. The dislike of a powerful element whose continued severance is a rebuke to the party policy, has a counterpart in the distrust with which War Democrats regard its present leaders.

The accumulating evidence of the refusal of the War Democracy to support the platform and the nominees of the New York Convention, is the best answer to the boasting of the party press. Before the Convention it was admitted that the only hope of success rested upon the ability of the party to regain lost votes, and to acquire the votes of moderate men not hitherto associated with it. In other words, it has confessed that without the help of War Democrats and conservative Republicans, the Democratic ticket could not be elected. The statement was positive, and so obviously true, that it passed unchallenged. Its realization, however, is now impossible. Not a single conservative Republican has raised his voice in favor of Seymour; on the contrary, the entire force of moderate Republicans is heartily enlisted under the Grant banner. And the war democrats are moving in the same direction. The New York nomination disgusted them. They discovered that they must choose between repudiation of their loyal record and repudiation of the party action; and they are deciding as consistent men only can. The earliest murmurs of discontent came from California, and were echoed in Maine. Maryland invests them with organized authority, and in this city they will soon assume definite and practical form. The feeling they express is universal, and its result will be fatal to the only tangible ground of confidence of which the Democratic organs have ventured to boast.

The prospect is not improved by the alliance of Blair and Hancock. The former has simply performed a somersault, and is trying to undo as a politician the work he helped to do as a soldier. Hancock, again, after having been entrapped by partisan flattery, operating on unwise ambition, has disappeared from an arena which he never should have entered. It is known, however, that the disappointment he felt personally was exceeded by the disgust which the preference of the Convention awakened within him. And as it is with Hancock, so it is generally with the War Democrats who have not yet openly espoused the cause of Grant. They are indifferent and hesitating, the open question being whether they shall remain passive or swell the Republican ranks.

No amount of support which the Democracy can obtain at the South will compensate for the loss of those Northern elements of strength on which its shrewdest calculators relied. They proclaimed dependence on dissatisfied Republicans and alienated Democrats, and they will obtain neither.

"Being Dead he Yet Speaketh."

From the N. Y. World.

The staple of discussion in the Republican press, since the opening of the Presidential canvass, is the identity of the pending issues with the questions of the late war. They constantly represent it as a new contest between rebellion and loyalty, in which the Democratic party stand on the same ground occupied by the South during the war, and the Republican party as still battling for the same principles for which the Union soldiers fought. The industrious threshing of the old straw in which the Republican writers thus employ themselves, shows how little life there is in the canvass on their side. Instead of dealing with vital, living questions, they go back to the dead past, and try to have it believed that the North and the South are still engaged in a contention about the questions which were forever settled by the war. They might as well stick a spear-handle in the ground and expect it to bud and blossom, as to think the public mind can be again interested in the obsolete question of secession. But if secession is no longer an issue, what do the Republicans mean by their incessant vituperation of the Southern whites as Rebels, and of the Democratic party as their abetters in rebellion?

The turn which the supporters of General Grant attempt to give to the canvass makes it proper to recall the object for which the war was prosecuted. On this topic there can be, for Republicans, no higher authority than the late President Lincoln. If the Democratic party are rebels, then *he* was a rebel throughout his administration, and died an incorrigible rebel, plotting the very things which the radicals have been strenuously opposing ever since his death. He made emancipation itself entirely subordinate to the restoration of the Union. He aided in reconstructing Louisiana and Arkansas on a white basis. The last speech he made was a strenuous protest against undoing his work. General Grant and Secretary Stanton both swore, last year, before a committee of Congress, that President Johnson's plan, as embodied in his North Carolina proclamation—the model of all the others—was the identical plan of Mr. Lincoln, and a copy from his draft. The Democratic party stand on the very ground occupied by President Johnson's predecessor; and when attempts are made to identify their position with that of the rebels, it is proper to recall this fact, which explodes the aspersion, and puts its authors to shame. If we are disloyal, we will force the Republicans to acknowledge that we sin in good company.

We ask those who pretend to revere the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and yet denounce Democrats as Rebels, to consider the following language used by him in the second year of the war:—"If there be those," said he, "who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause."

The Union would have been completely restored three years ago if the Republican party had acted in the spirit of this patriotic utterance. The spirit of loyalty, as embodied in the Chief Magistrate who conducted the war, required the Union to be restored at the earliest moment possible, and not to be delayed a single day in behalf of the special interests of the colored race. This was Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, and it is also the doctrine of the Democratic party. When the Republicans accuse us of standing where the Rebels stood in the late war, we have a triumphant reply in the fact that we stand precisely where the leader of the loyal cause stood in the late war. If that position was consistent with his patriotism, why may it not be with ours?

Another striking proof of the liberality with which he was disposed to treat the Rebels immediately on their laying down their arms, is found in the terms he offered them when he and Secretary Seward attended the famous conference on shipboard, at Hampton Roads, in February, 1865. Even the instructions to Mr. Seward, which were written for the public and intended as a screen or cover to what actually took place, insisted on nothing beyond the disbanding of the Southern armies and acquiescence in emancipation.

But we lay the chief stress on Mr. Lincoln's last speech, just before his assassination, in xefense of the reconstruction he had begun in Louisiana, and on the fact testified to by General Grant and Mr. Stanton that President Johnson's North Carolina proclamation was copied from Mr. Lincoln's draft. These proofs are the most important, because they show what Mr. Lincoln's mind was after the war had ended, and reconstruction had become the foremost problem in the national councils. If the Republicans will insist on going back to Mr. Lincoln's time, and identifying the present issues with the old questions, we are prepared to give them all they want of that kind of controversy.

Will the People Bear the Enormous Taxation?

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is probably no greater anomaly in modern times than is seen in this country—that a people under a popular Republican Government—a government chosen by themselves and changed every few years—should submit to a burden of taxation without parallel in the world. That they submitted to this cheerfully in time of a great civil war for the sake of preserving the life and unity of the republic showed their patriotism. They were willing, too, to give the Government a reasonable time to adjust the finances and to discharge the floating obligations arising from the war. But is it likely they will continue to bear war taxes and expenditures years after peace has been established? Over three years have elapsed since the war ended, and the taxes amount to more than four hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year—a larger sum than that raised and expended by the most costly monarchical government in the world. It is monstrous. The people are becoming restless and disgusted, and will certainly seek a remedy either in a change of their public servants or in repudiation of the debt. Unless abler and more honest men be elected to Congress—men who will see the necessity of economy, and have the courage to cut down all unnecessary expenditures, and bring them to something like what they were before the war—it will not be long before we shall hear significant and deep mutterings of repudiation from one end of the country to the other.

The present Congress is without ability to grasp the subject of national finance and taxation, and is withal recklessly extravagant in making appropriations for all sorts of things and jobs. Even when it took off about a hundred millions of taxation this was done for the benefit of manufacturers, and for the manufacturers of New England especially, who are but a small part of the community. The people generally will not feel the reduction. The effect will be merely to increase the profits of the manufacturers. Had the tax on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles of prime necessity and general use among the laboring classes been greatly reduced or abolished the people everywhere would have been benefited. That would have been lessening the burden of taxation in a way to be felt by every workingman's family. But the late acts of Congress reducing taxes will be of advantage only to a few manufacturers. Congress began at the wrong end. It is of no use, however, to reduce the taxes while the expenditures are so enormous, for that will only bring a depleted Treasury and bankrupt Government. The first thing to be done is to reduce the expenditures two hundred millions or more. The whole cost of the Government in all departments and expenses, independent of the interest on the national debt, ought not to be over a hundred millions a year. Indeed, it ought to be less. Two hundred and fifty millions revenue is ample. Yet we see it was over four hundred and sixty millions last year. This is the great question for the American people now to consider. And in the coming Congressional elections they should take care that the incapable, reckless, and extravagant members of the present Congress be left at home to cultivate potatoes, which they may understand better, and that fresh and more capable men be sent to Washington.

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Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

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His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

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This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

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LUMBER

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

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1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

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T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

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SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

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AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES, 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Monidings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 3 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of AGNES B. WILLIAMS, Miss Pettinas, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of JOSEPH J. DORAN, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 1188 SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS R. ELCOCK,

8 12 4tuths6 Auditor.

TWO HOURS IN JAIL.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

It was the cool of the evening of a summer's day as we approached the grim outworks of the huge city prison at Holloway. Close beside it is the residence of the governor of the jail, and there inquiring, we were informed that he was at that moment busy in his garden. There we discovered him—the dreaded enforcer of the law's just sentence, the responsible custodian of as much of brute ruffianism and vicious cunning and daring villainy as suddenly let loose would merge the town in horror and dismay—the mighty potentate at whose girdle, metaphorically speaking, hung the master-key of five hundred fast doors, behind which captive men and women sadly pined or defiantly scowled—there he was, serene and at his ease, with the cuffs of his sober-grey garden jacket turned back, pottering about a rose-bush, and with nothing in his appearance to denote him any other than a prosperous elderly gentleman with a taste for flower culture.

Our visit was not altogether unexpected, and after a cheerful greeting and a brief chat concerning chiefly the favorable weather and the ravages of slugs, and similar garden pests, the governor courteously invited us to follow him. Parting his private garden from the prison is a tall and massive pair of gates, within which a warder sits constantly. These opened to us, and then was revealed a trim gravelled court-yard, and at the end of it a second pair of gates, smaller, but more formidable-looking than the first. More terrible, too, to contemplate, as every luckless wretch must, who, for a period brief or prolonged, is doomed to lodge here. It is a frightful gate. We were informed that it was modelled after that which guards the entrance to Warwick Castle; but it might have been the portal of the castle of the celebrated man-eating old giant Blunderbore, for, standing bolt upright against either doorpost, was a dragon, not cut in dull cold stone, but carved in wood, and painted by a man who knew, at least, how a dragon should appear, with fiery eyes and fiery tongue, and scales like plates of blue steel, and claws the like of which were never seen. Each dragon clutched a great black key, and grinned as he glared down on whomsoever might be entering in at the gate in a manner calculated to strike direst terror to the heart of those new to criminal ways, though there probably are those so hardened in sin, and so familiar with the gate of Holloway Jail, that the guardian dragons may have no terrors for them, and they may return the threatening glare of the monsters' eyes with the most cool and self-possessed of winks.

It is in at this door that every prisoner must pass. Just within is a capacious stone-paved lobby, the most conspicuous furniture of which is a patent weighing machine and a standard measure. Here it is that every prisoner is stripped, and examined, and weighed, and measured, the full particulars being entered in an enormous record-book that reposes in a cupboard near at hand. I saw the book, and some of the most recent entries. Therein is written not only the particular crime and the adjudged penalty of it that on this last occasion consigned the unfortunate to limbo, but also all known previous convictions against him. These ranged from one to *forty*, but we were informed that the average of previously convicted cases did not exceed five per cent., which was an item of intelligence that agreeably surprised us. We were likewise told that when winter's frost-bite made itself felt, the number of prisoners increased immediately; which was significant of what want may drive an honest man to. Further, the record-book revealed to us—and the Governor endorsed its evidence—that the most numerous class of criminals were of the breed known as "cockney Irish," the descendants of Irish people who settled in London two or three generations back.

On a criminal entering Holloway Jail, the examination and weighing and measuring at an end, the newly captured jail-bird is taken to a room where there is a deep and capacious bath, and a rack containing suits of prison clothing of various sizes. No matter what a prisoner's condition in life, whether he be an outcast, gutter-bred boy, whose only home is a prison, or a lithe and light-handed "prig" by profession, or the wing-whiskered city swell of elegant exterior and hand-some dress, brought to grief, perhaps, by the discovery of his first and only desperate forgery—here is an end to his worldly guise. Here are the baths, and all comers enter them, and the water they contain is the water of oblivion. It is all over with the fallen swell. Up to this moment he may have clung to his black coat of respectable cut as a last poor something that buoyed him, at least in appearance, above the herd of low rufeves in greasy fustian; now he must abandon it, and take unto himself the plumage of the common jail-bird. It is not a nice-looking plumage. It consists of a coarse shirt, and a tight-fitting suit of slate-colored woollen, of the style vulgarly known as the "skeleton," and from the shoulder to the elbow of the right sleeve of it is exhibited, in a showy border, the initial and number of the ward in which the said jail-bird's particular cage may be found.

Before entering the bath-room, the prisoner strips, and leaves his clothes of the outer world at the door, and they are gathered up and thrust into a string net, and so they are baked and purified, after which inventory of them is taken, and they are ticketed, and stowed away until the expiration of the prisoner's sentence shall legalize his claim to them.

On the same floor with the bath-room are a set of cells called "reception-cells," for the use of prisoners who may be brought in at a time inconvenient for their medical examination, indispensable before they may be admitted to the body of the prison. There were two such cases on the evening of our visit. Just outside the doors of the reception-cells were two bundles enveloped in a net, and, reposing on each, a pair of miry, dilapidated shoes, the property of the individuals who had come in late. On cell number one being unlocked, there was disclosed, suspended in a hammock slung from wall to wall, a quick-eyed, bullet-headed youth of the true thief type.

He appeared perfectly comfortable and at his ease. The cell, being for temporary usage only, was unfurnished except for the hammock; but that was provided with a nice clean woollen rug, which the young thief had pulled up as high as his ears, still shining and inflamed through recent acquaintance with hot water and yellow soap. The cell was arched, and as well as my memory serves, about seven feet wide and ten feet in depth. The walls were whitened, and at the end, by the wall, was a narrow window, barred with iron bars. Nevertheless, with the mellow sunlight streaming in, the place altogether appeared such a clean and sweet little bedroom, that, assuming the story suggested by the netted bundle and the slipshod tattered boots outside the door to be true—a story involving the hideous squalor of a "blind alley" at Cow Cross or Seven Dials, and the unspeakable horrors of a twopenny lodging-house, it seemed that the young gentleman in the hammock, at present, at any rate, had not much reason to bewail his hard fate. Quite kindly the governor spoke to him:—

"Well, lad, what are you here for?"

"Bit o' beef, sir." the lad curtly replied, at the same time disengaging a hand from the folds of the blanket to respectfully tug at a forelock of short black stubble.

"Stealing a piece of beef, do you mean?"

"Yes, sir. I ——"

"Silence. Go to sleep." And the young thief was left to his repose.

The door of the next cell was unlocked, and on a precisely similar hammock reclined a precisely similar lad, except that he had carroty stubble on his head instead of black.

"Well, lad, what are you here for?"

"Bit of meat, please sir."

"You and another lad did it between you?"

"That's it, sir. He—"

"Silence." And the door was closed, and the key turned in the heavy lock.

"Is this their first offense should you imagine?" we inquire of the governor as we traverse a passage leading towards another part of the building. But the governor shrugs his shoulders.

"Not by any means; nor their last, I'm afraid. There is not much chance of us seeing the last of them—until they are sent away."

"Sent where?"

"Penal servitude. That's the common ending."

"Well, it is not very surprising that it should be so. It is one thing to make a man forget his misdeeds, and another to place at his disposal means by which he may preserve himself against a repetition of them. As you say, offense against offense is recorded against him, each one adding an additional clog to his unlucky feet, that possibly, if they had a reasonable chance, would gladly turn to honest paths."

But at this the governor made a grimace that stood as representative for the laugh he would have uttered had he not felt the restraint of that inexorable rule of his own imposing—silence. "There you are mistaken," he whispered softly; "we are much more humane than you imagine. The prisoner who shows an earnest disposition towards amendment is never turned penniless and helpless out of this jail. If he proves to us his disgust for dishonest courses, and his willingness to work, we are able, thanks to a certain fund, to place the means of doing so in his hands. Sometimes a few shillings is sufficient for the purpose, sometimes we are induced so to invest several pounds. A large number of the younger prisoners have a fancy for going to sea. A young man came to see me only last week. He came here just one of these loueless outcast boys, who thieve that they may not starve, of whom there are thousands in London, and he expressed a wish to be sent to sea, out of harm's way. He proved himself a good lad, having worked his way up to the condition of second mate, with a fair prospect of becoming something still better. He dined at my table last Tuesday."

"Have you many boys here at present?"

"Singularly few. We have cell accommodation for sixty; and our average number, for some time past, has been only sixteen. Come this way, and you shall see them."

And, wondering all the while, we did as invited. How was it that the percentage of juvenile criminals lodged in Holloway Prison was so small? When we asked the governor the proportion his boy-lodgers bore to the whole, it was in full expectation of receiving an answer that should warrant the natural alarm at the rapid increase of crime amongst lads of tender years. Where were the scores of humble imitators of Claude Duval and Dick Turpin, who, having perused the veracious records of the exploits of these and similar heroes of the gibbet, make desperate efforts to emulate them by murderously assaulting crippled old women, or running off with errand money confided to their care by too trusting masters? We referred to the governor for an explanation. "It is easily accounted for," said he. "They find that they have to work when they are here." We were about to follow our last question with another as to the way in which a young thief contrived to choose his prison, but this was rendered unnecessary by the sudden recurrence to our memory of a conversation bearing on the same subject, that recently had taken place between a boy thief and a prison commissioner. "How is it," the latter asked, "that out of nine convictions against you, eight are returned from one prison?" "Cos, please, sir, I always prig in Holborn," was the candid rejoinder. When that salutary law for which the reader's humble servant has for so long a time been asking is passed, and comes into operation, and the governor of Holloway Jail counts amongst his inmates one or two of those dirty scoundrels who gain their bread by the sweat of juvenile morality—by means of the penny weekly number system—a proper punishment would be to make them the drudges of the boy criminal ward—to compel them to wash their victims' shirts and socks, and scrub their cell floors, and be generally responsible for their personal cleanliness.

The cells in which the boy prisoners are confined are precisely similar to those of the adults; and, it being now after work hours, the greater part of the sixteen lodgers were "at home." Those we spoke with did not seem very much hardened in crime, which, by the way, is a long way from meaning that they were not conversant with crime. Boys are not like men, they are less reflective, and in nine cases out of ten have no care or responsibility beyond what is strictly personal; consequently they are less impressed with the hardship of their condition, brooding on which is as likely to produce a hardening as a softening effect. As a rule, the condition of the boy-thief while at liberty is a most miserable condition, and, after the first "recklessness" has worn off, he finds that it is more comfortable to be in prison than out—a frame of mind scarcely calculated to bring about penitence and reformation.

There is one point, however, on which the boy-thief is, or pretends to be, especially tender, and that is concerning his father. To be sure there is no getting over the stern, sad fact, that nobody is so perfect a master in the art of dissembling as the intelligent, low cunning little London thief. Let his jailor assume never so severe a manner in his dealings with him before he has talked with him three times he will have discovered his weakest feature (and even prison governors are not free from them) and shape his manner and conversation accordingly. Thus, with all due respect to Governor Weatherhead, and his admirable system of management, he undoubtedly has a natural tenderness for boys, and his prisoners know it. Like a sensible man, he knows that, until a boy has grown utterly abandoned, he will no forget "mother;" and it is certain that, in very many cases, it is a sacred chord that may be played on with charming and even miraculous effect; at the same time it is not impossible that his amiable weapon may be turned against him, and he may be imposed on.

Every boy we examined cried at once when his mother's name was mentioned, and the creditable exhibition of emotion was almost invariably rewarded by an encouraging pat on the head with the Governor's benevolent hand. There was one case that came under our notice in the boy way that was somewhat peculiar. He was an incorrigible young ruffian, we were informed, and had been in prison very many times. He had only arrived at Holloway that morning, and, being set to work in the brick-field, before he was there an hour was guilty of foul language towards the officer in command, and was condemned to the "dark cell." There we found him. A more hideous place as a habitation for a human being with a guilty conscience cannot easily be imagined. Dark is much too feeble a word to describe the black density that shrouded its interior. It is a cell within a cell, and even the outer one is so dark that only by the clicks of the key in the lock were we aware that the interior door had been opened. "Come out here, lad!" And, emerging from the impenetrable density, there gradually loomed to view the desperate incorrigible. He was not a very formidable ruffian to contemplate, being a slim-built boy, with a narrow white face, which was tearful, and had on it an expression suggestive of a horror of "bogies." He had evidently arrived at the dismal conclusion that he was doomed to pass the long, long night in that awful place, and had made certain eccentric and unaccountable arrangements to that end. The collars of his serge jacket were pulled up high above his ears, making a fantastic setting for his grimy, tear-bestreamed countenance, while, possibly with a view to economizing all the comfort to be got out of a pair of trousers, he had loosened the fastening of those articles of raiment so that they were all slouched about his feet, the braces of them trailing behind him like a pair of white tails.

"Well, lad? what has brought you to this? How many times have you been in this prison?"

"Three, sir!" (with a tremendous outburst of grief, and such a screwing of both his fists into his eyes, that every feature of his face, except his wide mouth, was rendered invisible).

"Speak the truth, lad."

"Four, sir."

"Ay, at least four. Why were you put in the dark cell?"

"For swearin', sir. Leastways, he said as how I swore, sir; but I know he was too far off to have heerd me."

"Who heard you is nothing to the purpose; you have incurred the penalty, and you must pay it. How long are you here for?"

"Six months, sir."

"What for?"

"Sto—stealing, sir."

"Have you a mother?"

"O yes, sir!—O ye—e—s, sir!" (with a fit of sobbing that caused the white walls to vibrate strangely.)

"Where does she live?"

"Manchester, sir. Ow—w—w! I was just thinkin' on her when you came, sir."

Governor, evidently affected:—"And you can't do better than think of her, if she is a good mother. Just picture to your mind what she would think of you could she see you in this disgraceful position!"

"Ow—w—w—!"

"Will you promise never to swear again as long as you are here, if I let you go back to your cell?"

Of course the tearful penitent promised most solemnly, and presently, too eager in his anxiety to change the dark cell for a comparatively light one to adjust his habiliments, came slouching behind us slipshod over the asphalte floor, with the collar of his jacket still shrouding his ears, and his trousers clutched up on either side by the waistband.

The Anti-Tobacco Society might discover amongst the inmates of jails many apt illustrations of the truth of their peculiar arguments.

Nothing is more common, when a youthful captive is questioned as to the origin of his falling away from the path of rectitude, than for him to attribute it to "the short pipe," or to "bad company and smoking and that," or to "going out of evenings and buying cigars." One lad at present incarcerated in Holloway Prison was possessed of such a ravening mania for the pernicious weed, that, aided by another boy, he stole five hundred and fifty cigars. Prisoners will run almost any risk for a chew or a whiff of tobacco. It is known that at Portland the convicts, having obtained through the agency of a "free laborer" in the stone quarries, a piece of tobacco and a pipe, had a method of disposing of it as ingenious almost as it was disgusting. As must be mentioned, smoking was strictly prohibited, serious penalties being in store for any one who assisted a prisoner to the coveted luxury. The only time when the perilous delight may be indulged in was when in the course of the day's work a sudden shower came on, and the convicts "knocking off" for the time, huddled in a shed out of the rain. Then the envied shareholders in the fourth of a quarter of an ounce of cavendish sat in a circle, the "buck" or head man, with the pipe in one corner of his mouth, and in the other a straw, the other end of which was grasped within the lips of the next man of the circle, who likewise had a second straw in his mouth, the further end of which the third man sucked at, and so on until the number was complete. The pipe alight, the "buck" took a draft of smoke through it at one corner of his mouth, enjoyed it for a moment, and then blew it through the straw at the other corner of his mouth into that of his next neighbor, and so it passed through, the last man having the envied privilege of swallowing the mouthful in consideration of his being at so great a loss in consequence of the deterioration in the flavor of the smoke in the course of its transit. At the House of Detention, the friends of prisoners have conveyed them a pipe and a pipe-light and tobacco in the interior of a loaf (on one occas on a cigar and a lucifer match were found neatly wrapped together in the interior of a roast fowl), and the desperate smoker has been discovered atop of a platform consisting of his table, and his Bible, and his pannikin, clinging tiptoe to the bars of a ventilator by the ceiling and blowing a difficult cloud through its narrow interstices.

It is not so easy, however, to convey tobacco to a prisoner in a close prison such as that at Holloway. But it has been attempted. At stated times a prisoner's friends may pay him a visit. The interview, however, is hampered by certain restrictions. On either side of a passage about five feet in width is a cage of open wire-work, and conveniently disposed between the cages are screens behind which a warder may be lurking, listening to the conversation that is going on, so as to check it at once should it take a vague or improper turn. One day in the course of innocent discourse between a prisoner and a male friend, the warder's watchful eye detected a feather floating over from one cage to the other, and, arresting it midway, found at the stem of it a length of fine silk, and at the end of the thread in the visitor's hand a nice little plug of pigtail for "chawing." Had the feather settled in the compartment where the prisoner was, nothing would be easier than for him to give a dexterous jerk at the silk, and land the plug on his own side. The miscarriage of the neat little plot meant severe punishment for the would-be receiver, and a month's hard labor for the obliging supplier; and the fact of its being about fifty to one against the trick successfully passing, shows how terrible must be the penalty of deprivation from tobacco to an old smoker.—*London Society.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. THOMAS G. ALLEN.—Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Rev. Thomas G. Allen took place from his late residence, No. 926 Lombard street. Previous to the removal of the body, it was viewed by a large number of persons. Among those present were many who had been baptized by Mr. Allen. At the hour named, the funeral proceeded to the Church of the Ascension, Lombard street, above Eleventh, where the funeral services were performed. The officiating clergymen were:—Rev. George A. Durborow, Rev. Dr. Suddards, and Rev. Dr. Cooper. At the close of the services, the body was taken from the church to Rosaldson's Cemetery, followed by Rev. Messrs. Brownson, Bowers, Parvin, Hurst, Erben, Edwards, Meade, Fischer, Weld, Newton, and many others. After religious exercises, the body was committed to the grave by Rev. Mr. Durborow.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted yesterday to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Philip Yost, aged 33 years, leg broken by a barrel of fish rolling on him, while engaged in loading a boat Pine street wharf.

James H. Murray, aged 22 years, residing in Eighteenth street, below Carpenter, thumb mashed at the Baltimore Depot, by being caught between two bumpers.

Edward Teaney, aged 30 years, severely injured by falling off a building at Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.

Harry Hiecken, 12 years old, son of Captain F. J. Hiecken, of the *Sunday Despatch*, fell from a tree in front of the residence of his father, on West Girard avenue, and had his skull fractured and collar-bone broken. His injuries are of such a character as to cause apprehensions of his recovery.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. McAuley, pastor, is to be laid on Monday afternoon, Rev. Drs. Wylie, Sterrett, Eva, McClure, George H. Stuart, Esq., and other speakers are expected to take part in the exercises.

BREVETTED.—General Sewell, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, has just received a commission as Brevet Major-General, to date from March, 1865.

FLUNG TO THE BREEZE.—A splendid Grant and Colfax flag-pole was raised yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Plum and Fourth streets, Camden, in presence of a large audience.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending Aug. 13, 1868.—Barrels of superfine, 6803; do. of rye, 93; do. of corn meal, 300; do. of condemned, 73. Total, 7266.

—A Wisconsin lady came to New York, by direction of the spirits, to find a missing son, and brought up in a lunatic asylum.

—Eight thousand tons of steel rail have been ordered by the New York and Erie Railroad.

—Massett's new lecture has made a hit in California.

—A Paris banker paid $20 for a fifty-pound melon.

—As usual the favorites are in every case beaten at the Saratoga races.

—Bergh advocates a vegetable diet.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 10 | MOON RISES.....2 08
SUN SETS.....6 58 | HIGH WATER.....11 48

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque John Ellis, Melvin, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Savannah, Ames, Nevis, Moro Phillips.
Br. brig Leo, Wilson, Bremen, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Captain.
Sch Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, 5 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to A. Merino.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Keality, Long, 2 days from Oakington, Md., with pine boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Savin, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Providence.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Lady of the Lake, Ingraham, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Off the Brown, passed a ship, deeply laden, bound up; off the Fourteen Foot Banks, a two rigged light brig; off "Man Mauli," two barques and two full rigged brigs, deeply laden; off the Middle ship Hermann, from Baltimore, coming up; off Bombay Hook, a schooner, loaded with laths; off Duck Creek Light, brig Maggie; off Reedy Island, brig George Harris and a lumber laden schooner; at Quarantine, steamship Lord Lovell, from Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Brewer, Strickland, hence via St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was spoken 28th ult. lat. 42, long. 51 45.

Brig Milwaukie, Brown, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Brig F. M. Tinker, Barnard, at Port Spain 17th ult., for Philadelphia in 4 days, via Sombrero.

Brig Cygne, Thompson, hence via Mayaguez for Ponce, was seen 20 miles to leeward of Guayanilla, by the Startled Fawn, at New York.

Schr Wm. John, Street, sailed from Washington, D. C., 13th inst. for Alexandria, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Michigan, Pickering, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Cuba, to load for Camden, N. J.

Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, McLandon, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr Jas. Young, Wilson, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Scows T. T. Tasker, Allen and Ottolin, Aldridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th inst.

Schr S. R. Thomas, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New London 13th inst.

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, of and from Philadelphia for Bristol, while at anchor in Newport outer harbor on night of 12th inst., was run into by an unknown schooner, and lost jibboom. The S. P. arrived at Bristol 13th.

Schrs Caroline Young, Young; Wm. Phelps, Earl; Lena Hunter, Sheppard; and Mary Price, Garrison, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and Glenwood, Lawrence, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schrs Harriet S. Brooks, Lord, and Kendu-keag, Brant, hence for Boston; and Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.—the K. sailed again.

Steamer Thomas F. Cahill, Maith, hence, at Georgetown, D. C. 13th inst.

Steamer Goliath, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr John H. French, from Philadelphia for Pembroke Me., which was ashore on Block Island, and subsequently got off and arrived at Newport, has discharged her cargo of coal, and will go on the marine railway for repairs.

Steamer Resolute, Capt. Stoddard, left Norfolk 12th inst. to strip scow Edwards, from Philadelphia for Baltimore, with coal, which was struck inst. off Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay, in 12 fathoms water.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received here that a three-masted schooner lies aground in Chesapeake Bay, in three fathoms water, with Cape Charles Lighthouse bearing E. by N. ½ N., distant seven miles, Cape Henry Lighthouse bearing S. by E. ½ E., distant eight miles.

Norfolk, Va., August 11, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York, August 15, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1661 cubic yards, over an area of 1222 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 5761 cubic yards, over an area of 1862 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by bidders.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
8 13 6t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks; of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, or not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guaranties will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible parties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by one self and two sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

8 12 6t

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 108 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 ar. Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,234 36
Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $47,800 estimated value	3,047 00
Cash in Bank $168 01/100	
Cash in Drawer 286 82	187,315 62
	$1,507,605 15

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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,918,893 89
PREMIUMS.....1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693 28 | INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12]

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 25, 1865.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 years' remiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27 Medical Examiner Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 22]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

Aggressive Warfare.

Mr. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has issued his address of directions to the faithful of the State, and in it he lays down as a cardinal direction for the entire policy of the campaign some excellent directions. He says:—

"*Let your warfare be aggressive.* Defend nothing. The radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagance and their crimes Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted, your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed, and your Government prostituted."

Now there is but one fault to be found with the doctrine, and a fault which will, we fear, cause the unhappy followers of the great Wallace no small amount of trouble, and that is, it is not practicable. If a host of active enemies are attacking a city it is all very well for the occupants to agree that warfare should be aggressive, but it is not so easy to carry out the idea. The Republican party are arraigning the Democracy for the crimes it has committed — crimes of no small magnitude. It is charging them with favoring treason and traitors, with seeking for repudiation, with aiding the enemy of the nation in a covert manner, with traducing the soldiers, and villifying the best men and opposing the best measures. For all this we are holding them to an account. They must be on the defensive. A criminal in the dock cannot but seek to defend himself, and before the Democracy dare venture to attack the loyal party of the land, they must purge themselves of the great misdeeds of which they have been guilty. A logical and sensible people will not consent to give their suffrage to a party which dares not answer the attacks made on it. It is because the charges against them are undeniable that Mr. Wallace directs all Democratic orators to make their warfare "aggressive."

The Advantages of Life Insurance for Rich and Poor.

The recent formation of several important new life insurance companies, of which the National is the most prominent, forms another indication of the increasing interest in enterprises of this character. We have heard that, in round numbers, there are now about three hundred thousand persons insured in the United States, about twenty thousand of whom consist of citizens of Pennsylvania. Large as is this aggregate, it is evident that the business is still only in its infancy, and we should not be at all astonished if, before the present generation passes away, more policies would be secured by citizens of this State alone than are now held in the entire Union.

Life insurance commends itself alike to the rich and the poor. The struggling head of a family, whose annual receipts are nearly equal to his expenditures, cannot look forward with hope or confidence to a period at which he can secure a competence. At any moment his death may suddenly deprive those dependent upon him of their only means of support, and he has only one sure method of guarding against the calamity which perpetually threatens those who are dearer than life itself. A little extra effort, or extra economy, will always enable him to secure a sum sufficient to pay the premium upon a policy large enough to ward from his wife and children the worst evils of hopeless poverty. When we consider how many thousands of persons could easily gain the security for the future, which is so essential to their own mental satisfaction, and to the safety of their families, it is rather singular that the present number of life insurance policies in this State is not numbered by hundreds of thousands than that some twenty thousand policies have already been issued.

To the rich, life insurance is scarcely less important than to the poor. The hazards and complications of business enterprises are especially numerous and dangerous in the United States. Men engaged in extensive transactions, and enjoying a large income, are rarely free from numerous obligations and entanglements. If they die suddenly, the resources which, under their skilful management, prove highly productive, may suddenly cease to yield a single dollar of current revenue. A thousand accidents may retard the settlement of their estates, and fraud or folly may greatly reduce or totally destroy their value. A life insurance policy, however, can easily be released from all such entanglements, and the comfort of a wife or children can, by the aid of an investment of this description, be rendered absolutely secure. Many of the most successful and shrewd business men of the country testify their practical appreciation of the advantages of life insurance for the reasons we have given, and if the subject was carefully considered by this active and useful class of the community, we have no doubt that they would, with scarcely a single exception, imitate the numerous examples to which we have referred.

Thaddeus Stevens Taken Home.—Amid the tolling of bells and the solemn discharge of minute guns, Thaddeus Stevens was borne from the Capital to Lancaster city. The people, they with whom every action of his life was in harmony, turned out *en masse* to honor him, and by uncovered heads and silence proved how deeply they regretted his loss. It is such a testimonial that proves that one man's life has not been in vain. It is these lamentations of a great people, the silent sorrow and universal esteem, that gave proof of his standing in the popular regard. He will be buried on Monday, and, by order of the Governor, all flags on public buildings of the State will, on that day, be placed at half-mast.

The Champion of the P. R. Overcome.

Mr. Michael McCools, the renowned bruiser, the champion of a hundred battles in the P. R., has at last been overcome. This Samson has met his Delilah, and she has bound him hand and foot, and captured him for life. The hero was married in St. Louis this week to a lady whose maiden name was Mary, written Mollie, however, for short. The ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Romish Church, and at it was a veritable Jenkins, who has saved the smallest incidents of that elegant occasion from oblivion. A very Boswell has he proved himself, and from the breadth of Mike's shirt front to the drawing-on of his No. 15 kid gloves, is all alike chronicled. In fact, there were two Jenkinses present, one representing the St. Louis *Democrat*, and one the St. Louis *Republican*, and both dilate with unction on the proceedings. Thus we are assured that "He behaved like a man." Highly probable! as it would be a difficult matter for the six-foot giant to behave like anything else. The happy Jenkins tells us he was dressed in full dress, and that to add to the *eclat* in the middle of the ceremony he "slipped on a pair of lavender-colored kids." Great heavens! Imagine the size of the kids that could be *slipped* on to Mike McCools's hands. Of course, they were made to order. To show the elegant polish which characterized the groom, the infatuated reporter tells us that the moment the service was ended "he sent his thumb and forefinger on a diving expedition into his vest pocket and drew out a handsome fee." We see Mike has already learned the little idiosyncracies of good society, it being the invariable rule for the groom to stand in front of the altar, and pay the officiating clergyman upon the spot. Nothing like settling your bills, Mike, the moment they become due! We judge from the names of the party as entered on the registry, that most of those who took part in the ceremony, either as principal, witness, or priest, were of Celtic origin. The narrative tells us that in the book the priest wrote the following:—"August 9, 1868, Michael, son of Alexander McCoole and Annie Quinn, and Mollie, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Norton, and also the names of Joseph J. Dugd and Anne Roogan, and the name of A Mulholland, the officiating priest." The intense charms with which Jenkins heard the usual marriage ceremony, watched as it was by a crowd of the *elite* of Irish society— acrowd, the nature of which is witnessed by the drawing of the carriage of the groom by the delighted audience, is depicted in the melodramatic sentences describing the affair. "Brave and erect, under the grand glare of the chandelier, Michael stood up with his 'winsome leddy,' the flush of youth on her young brow and a pleased smile on all her features. Solemn and holy the organ pealed forth, earnestly and calmly Father Mulholland repeated the marriage ceremony, and for response and approbation the pleased congregation looked and murmured their delight."

But the elegance which characterized this *recherche* affair did not end at the church. There was a reception and a set-out. The nature of the repast is stated by Jenkins. From his account it seems that the newly married couple "received" in their bed-chamber—a novel reception room, but "*chacun à son gout.*" The furniture of the apartment is particularized by both guests who recorded the events. "Furnished elegantly with a Brussels carpet and rosewood set, a marble-topped washstand, and four glorious old decanters brimful of generous port—stout old brandy—good old Irish whisky. None of your long, lank, lean decanters were they, but fat old fellows, and happy were we to drink the bride and groom's health in their sacred presence."

But lest we should wrong McCoole and lead the reader to imagine that there was a flow of soul, without a feast of reason, we deem it simple justice to say that for his lighter hours Mike had a handsome set of Rollin's Ancient History. The choice probably being caused by the somewhat lengthened description of the P. R. of the good old times—the gladiatorial games, if games they can be called. What with Rollins and rye, we don't doubt the crowd that filled the bed-room—we mean the reception room—went away charmed with the accession of another member of the first families of St. Louis. Altogether it was a model wedding and one which we do not doubt will be largely imitated by the other members of the upper ten thousand. To all ladies we commend the Spartan-like spirit of Mrs. McCoole, who, when asked by her mother, how if Mike get killed in a fight, heroically and elegantly replied, "I don't care, I'll have him if he's killed in two hours, for he's my man and I love him."

The greatest modern success of the newspaper world is the *Lanterne*, of Paris, which suddenly rose to a circulation of 120,000 by its adroit attacks upon the Emperor, securing for its editor, as gossip reported, a salary of $2400 per week, for a limited amount of literary labor, and for its owners large profits. It appears, however, by a telegram forwarded from Paris yesterday, that the risks of this enterprise were commensurate with this profit, for the announcement is made that "the owner of the *Lanterne* newspaper has, in his absence, been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one year in jail." This news is not very definite, but it is sufficiently explicit to indicate that Napoleon has resolved to return blow for blow, and that he will no longer tolerate bold criticisms of his policy. Freedom of the press is evidently not to become one of the fashions of the Empire, and the haughty hero of the *coup d'etat* does not scruple to violate all his professions of liberality when he is stung by newspaper pellets.

More Indian outrages upon frontier settlements in Kansas are reported. Thus the irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism goes on. They are irreconcilable, and bloody outbreaks are inevitable while the Indians remain near the van of the march of empire.

—Rochefort has had a "communicated note" from the Government, long enough to fill one edition of his paper. He is hesitating whether to print it at an expense of 6000 francs, or omit to take 1000 francs fine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. S. J. NICCOLLS, D. D., OF ST. Louis will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH at 8 P. M. *

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship for the present in the Hall, S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Preaching To-morrow at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. BEADLE. *

☞ REV. WILLIAM M'ELWEE WILL preach in the WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. *

☞ REV. S. M'CLURE, FROM NEAR Londonderry Ireland, will preach To-morrow at 3½ o'clock P. M., for Dr. M'AULEY'S congregation, in the Baptist Church, Frankford road, above Adams street. 11*

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Mr. STURTEVANT of Missouri. Strangers are welcome. *

☞ FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner EIGHTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN streets, Rev. A. JUDSON ROWLAND, of Cincinnati, will preach To-morrow, August 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THOUSANDS OF FACTORIES IN various parts of the Union patronize Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." We refer, of course to olfactories all of which are attracted towards that wonderful perfume as towards a universal (de)-lighter. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24t

☞ FUNERAL OF

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL LEAVE THE DEPOT,

THIRTY FIRST AND MARKET STREETS,

ON

MONDAY MORNING NEXT,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL AT LANCASTER.

1t By order of COMMITTEE.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Recording Secretary. 1t

☞ YOUNG MEN Practically educated for the Counting House and Business Life at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. The longest established and best organized Commercial College in the city.

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Students received at any time. Separate instruction. Diplomas awarded on graduation.

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☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
6 28 30] Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ TO LET,

A STABLE,

NEAR FIFTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

On a wide clean street, with Four Stalls and Yard. Possession given September 1. For price, address P. O. Box 2222. 1t

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7 9 1m th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Co-partnership lately existing between WILLIAM B. RICHMOND and LEAMING FOREPAUGH, trading as Richmond & Co., is from this date dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

LEAMING FOREPAUGH,
8 15 1t No. 40 South SECOND street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14f

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Instruction will be resumed September 7. New Pupils received on and after August 17. 8 1 s 15

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14. No. 261 South FIFTEENTH street, 8 15 1m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.,)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

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DEVILED LOBSTERS,
SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.

These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

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No. 220 CHESNUT Street,

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CLOTHING.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The tidings from Texas,
Of pestilent beef,
Considerably vex us,
And bring us to grief;
While cargo on cargo
Of such diseased meat,
Is sent from Chicago,
Unwholesome to eat,
We're rather unwilling
Our breakfast to make,
On poisonous sirloin,
Or *rinderpest* steak;
We look on such victuals
With uttermost loathing;
But vast is the pleasure
We take in the clothing
So cheap and so splendid,
For gentlemen, all,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Magnificent Hall!

Gentlemen! You may sustain life on corn and cabbage, if the beef don't suit you. But you must have clothes on your back, and the place to find the most MAGNIFICENT SUMMER STOCK in town, is

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BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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We will open this morning a good quality, good size WHITE TWILLED BED BLANKET for only $3 50 per pair; extra large ditto $4 50 per pair; very FINE BLANKETS in all sizes; BLANKETS in large or small quantities; BLANKETS for storekeepers or private families at a less price than they can be bought by the case. Families in want of BLANKETS for the coming winter may save by buying of this lot $2 to $4 on a pair.

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We will open this morning ONE THOUSAND PAIR OF FINE BED BLANKETS, bought at a great loss, which we will sell by the single pair or in larger quantities, less than lowest wholesale prices. A GOOD BED BLANKET for only $1 50 per pair. BLANKETS of every description from common to very finest made.

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NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

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Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [8 26 s

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FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, A very superior Four-story Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1426 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, near Fifteenth street. Apply to M. B. HOFFMAN,
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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

If Philadelphia and her sister cities have not come intimately acquainted with the movements of the "Sorosis," it is not because the press of New York has not sufficiently ventilated its doings. Some weeks ago its members were given a dinner by the newspaper people here, and Delmonico's was inundated with such a feminine feast and flow of reason and of soul, as no place of that character can boast of being regaled with, more than once in a century. Hitherto the meetings of the "Sorosis" have been confined to the discussion of purely literary and artistic matters, in which the newest styles of bonnet and *coiffure* not unprominently figured. It would be flippant and unjust, however, to say that the society did not own many intellectual women among its members, or that a large proportion did not convene for the purpose of seriously discussing serious questions. Few even of the more prominent members could rightly be termed strong-minded. They did not officiously advocate women's rights; they did not hanker after the election polls; they did not aim to become presidentesses of colleges, or denunciatresses from the lecture-rostrum. Furthest from their thoughts, so far as I have been able to penetrate them, was the idea, lately adopted by a sister society at Chicago, of taking into consideration the social evil, and uselessly endeavoring to save those whom experience has shown, nine times out of ten, to be beyond redemption. A good deal of private scandal has been thrown upon them however, by the report that they were about to get up a dinner (at Delmonico's, of course), in honor of Miss Braddon, who is reported to shortly arrive in this city. Now, Miss Braddon is an eminently clever woman, and (in conjunction with the memorable "Mr. Babbington White") executes a marvellous quantity of literary work. But she is not what you would call a genius. She writes with extraordinary facility; the nib of her pen teems with words; her brain is fecund with plots and counter-plots for which she is unrivalled among Englishwomen. She has completely overshadowed the editress of the *Argosy*, and authoress of "East Lynne," and the avidity with which her earlier stories, published before the advent of "Aurora Floyd," are snapped up and republished by certain Sunday papers, as the advanced proof-sheets of entirely new copy is one of the best indications of her popularity. But she does not write pure English, she does not picture nature, she does not excel in the portraiture of character or scenery which exist purely in the region of the imagination. I therefore think that the reported dinner in her honor is merely a *canard*, for the "Sorosis" numbers some of the best literary judges in New York, and I rather think these would reserve their ovation for such a writer as Elizabeth Barrett Browning used to be, and as George Eliot now is.

To the little I have to say about the fashions, I am indebted not to observations along Broadway, or at the theatres, which are attended now by crowds of country cousins; but to a strictly confidential interview with one of the most fashionable of fashionable dress-makers here. When I called yesterday afternoon, with the delectation of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH before my eyes, she informed me that never before, in the sum total of her experience, had such caprice and lawlessness reigned among the votaries of fashion, as no one style seemed to be predominant; every style was the rule. The most fashionably extravagant women out of town (for there are none *in* town now) borrow their styles as much from the remembrances of former days which historical pictures hand down to them, as they do from that assumed Queen of Fashion, the Empress Eugenie. The costume *a la Watteau* with ruche-puffings, flower paintings, and ribbons drawn through the centre or sides, is greatly affected. Jet is worn a great deal, as being highly contrastive to an otherwise gay toilette. The feminine bathers who thong the seaside have lately taken to wearing a sailor's costume—blue shirt, wide white trousers, broad-brimmed oil-skin hat, which renders them doubly irresistible. No young man who hopes to enjoy peace of mind or peace of body can realize his hopes in the bathing presence of this feminine sailor costume. As for promenade and dinner, Chambre gauze is very much used, and the most distinguished mode of wearing the natty round hat of the day (black and white) is with the brim looped up.

Owing to the prompt and exemplary action of the Board of Health and Sanitary Inspectors, the cattle-disease panic has in some degree abated, and people are beginning to eat their boiled and roast with their accustomed relish. In connection with this subject an amusing editorial, entitled, "Will Carbolic Acid Cure the Cattle Disease?" appeared in yesterday's *Sun*. The entire article reads like a puff of some chemical soap manufacturer of this city, who employed the acid in question in his saponaceous operations. The ground taken is, that soap is made from the tallow yielded by the diseased beeves so lately imported; and that the term of carbolic acid invented by the chemist ought to be used in all soap so made. After adducing the miraculous effects of carbolic acid in a number of cases, both in the old world and the new, the writer finally simmers down to the question whether this peculiar application of carbolic acid would render soap fit for washing dishes, and implies that its effect upon the human stomach is extremely ambiguous.

A very singular accident and escape occurred on Thursday afternoon on the fourth floor of a Canal street store. It is used as a manufactory of paper-boxes, and a large number of girls are employed there. A quantity of paper was piled in the centre of the room, and had been standing there for many weeks. The ceiling of the store underneath, however, was without any support, and suddenly, without any warning, the floor gave way, leaving a gap twenty or thirty feet square. The girls in the room beneath rushed immediately for the doors and windows. Two of them, however, were caught in the falling paper piles. One of them was so seriously injured internally that her life is despaired of, and the other had her leg broken. Considering the sudden anomalous nature of the accident, that more were not injured is remarkable. It would be well if the Protective Union which the tenement house occupants are getting up, had a sister association, which could insure the security of such places as these, where numbers of poor girls and boys are daily employed. The incomes of the proprietors grow fat out of the jeopardy to life and limb to which their employes are hourly exposed; yet beyond a newspaper admonition or two, such an affair as that of Thursday is suffered to pass by and be forgotten until another accident of the same nature renews its memory.

ALI BABA.

DELAWARE.

What It Costs To Run the Smallest State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 14.

Turning from the daily study of your own huge Commonwealth, with its many officers, large enterprises, frequent corruptions, and certain expenses, behold for three minutes the smallest of all the Commonwealths, Delaware!

It is below Rhode Island in population, and below Florida in territory. Compositely, therefore, it is the least of the States.

The Governor.

The Governor recently had his salary raised after a hard fight. It is now two thousand dollars. He practises medicine in all the country round about Dover, and the gig of this high Executive may be seen at all hours of the night going in the solitary way of a country doctor to farm houses and cross roads. The Governor is a Methodist, attends the revivals, pitches his tent at camp-meeting, and is democratic from principles to prescriptions. He is Gove Saulsbury, brother to Willard, the Senator. And if your printers should think that Gove is an abbreviation of *Governor*, and so set it, may they speedily come to the pillory.

Secretary of State.

To be a live Secretary of State is within the province of the honest young man in this great Commonwealth. The officer, owing to the softening influence of Democratic institutions, does not grow proud on the princely salary of $400 a year. This salary is purposely set high to distinguish him in rank above the school teachers of Kent county, the average of whom receive $75 a quarter of three months, and go away from school the rest of the year.

State Librarian.

The custodian of the vast and antique library collection of the State, very valuable in old parchments and the letters and speeches of John Dickinson and Cæsar Rodney, receives somewhat less salary than the Secretary of State, because it is thought that if he is overpaid he will overeat himself, and relax his vigilance over the library. His salary is $200 a year, enough in all conscience when we consider that three sparrows are sold for a farthing.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme bench of the State is set as high or higher than the Governor in salary. There are four or five judges, all gorged and pleothoric men, who are busied to find means to spend their incomes. Indigestion follows, of course, and boundless profligacy. It was owing, no doubt, to the popular feeling against the extravagant salaries of the judges, that the Legislature refused to send Judge Wotten to the United States Senate, and despatched there Willard Saulsbury, the standing advertisement to the mellowness of Delaware rye.

The Revenue.

The revenue of the State is chiefly derived from the per capita tax imposed upon all strangers who pass over the two railways of Delaware. This per capita is not charged to people buying tickets for any station within the limits of the State; but to folks who are compelled to take in Delaware and its course on a long journey. New Jersey has been pretty soundly treated for sweating the foreigner; but Delaware, in a less degree, is her accomplice. Every time you buy a ticket from New York or Philadelphia to Baltimore or Washington, you pay the vast Commonwealth of Delaware one dime. The revenue thus received amounts to seven thousand dollars a month, the larger part of the revenue of Delaware. This way of paying your expenses by erecting a toll-gate for your neighbors, must commend itself to every ingenious and selfish mind. If we all adopt it, we shall all be even, and the bad business of going from home will be stopped. I have been about fifty times to Washington, so that I must have paid the State of Delaware enough money to whip at least four men. Thus do we assist justice, "as we sail, as we sail."

State Legislature.

There are nine State Senators in Delaware who meet in the comfortable bed chamber of the State Capitol building. The Assemblymen are situated within easy ear-shot of the whipping-post, which is, in fact, just under their windows. These latter are twenty-one in number, and, in common with the Senators, they receive five dollars a day.

News.

The peach crop is a total failure over the whole Peninsula. This fact is of more detriment to the State than you imagine. It will prevent the bulking of the Delaware Bay, Dover, and State Line Railroad, which is to connect a point in the bay opposite Dover with the Chesapeake bay, at the small expense of $200,000. At the point named (Mahon's ditch) there is the making of a port for vessels drawing twelve feet of water at low tide. Delaware bay has no port of consequence at present, and the port contemplated would be of great value to her interests.

Tom Bayard is to be run for United States Senator. If elected we shall very nearly see the spectacle of father and son Senators at the same time, and a similar event will happen if Simon Cameron succeeds in putting his son Dan into the Senate from Pennsylvania.

Saulsbury is going to turn preacher. G. A. T.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHY DO PEOPLE PREFER THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES TO ANY OTHERS?—This is a pertinent question, and one which we are hardly prepared *fully* to answer, if even we had the space to do so, which we have not, as in order to give a fair idea of the several mechanical points in which the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are superior to any others in the world would fill several columns. We will merely state this general fact:—That the superiority of the Grover & Baker instruments, as family machines, is boldly apparent to all who give any attention to the subject, and this fact seems to be well understood on both sides of the Atlantic, judging from the unfailing awards of medals and premiums that these instruments have won wherever they have been placed in competition. The demand for these admirable machines at the warerooms in this city, No. 730 Chesnut street, is constantly increasing.

A WELL-LOCATED STORE, at No. 421 Market street, with an established reputation, can be rented on easy terms. It is in the centre of the city and of trade, possessing many advantages.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 32 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligence and experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

IF WE accept as a test of the superior excellence of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines the manner in which they are appreciated by the public (and why should we not?) we can point proudly to the number of them sold up to the time when the Howe patent terminated, September 19, 1867. While 200,000 of the Wheeler & Wilson had been manufactured and sold, the Sewing Machine Company making the next largest number reached only 202,000. Facts are stubborn things.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WANT TO KNOW—
Where to find the most fashionable and best-fitting *Pantaloon cutter* in the city.
You will find him at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 821 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold at C. D. McCLEES & CO.'s store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, August 17th at 10 o'clock.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests.
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from 12½ to 18.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

BUFFINGTON—TURNER.—August 13, at the Parsonage of Centenary M. E. Church, by Rev. George W. F. Graff, RICHARD F. BUFFINGTON, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., to ELIZA ELLA TURNER, of West Philadelphia.

HEMPLE—CRIST.—In Clapton Gloucester county, N. J., on Sabbath evening, August 9, by Rev. F. Robbins, Mr. WILLIAM HEMPLE to Miss EMMA D. CRIST, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BREWIN.—On the 14th instant, Mr. GEORGE BREWIN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Neptune Lodge, No. 354, I. O. of O. F.; Kensington Grove, No. 81, United Ancient Order of Druids; also the Anglo-American Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Leopard and Thompson streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, at Wilmington, Del., Mr. ANTHONY BROWN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Star of the Union, O. of U. A. M.; Foun ain Division, No 64, Sons of Temperance, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George J. Harris, No 720 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Vault.

COLEY.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM COLEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Second and Sulpley streets, Wilmington, Del., on Monday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock.

HAINES.—On the 14th instant, EDWARD S. HAINES, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Mignon Tribe, No. 10, and Company A, 20 Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-second street and Ridge avenue, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLEY.—After a long illness, JOHN O. J. KELLEY, aged 35 years 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 Tyler street (between Third and Fourth and Carpenter and Marriott streets), on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at German Lutheran Cemetery.

LANE.—On the 13th instant, MARY ANNA, aged 19 months, only child of Anna and the late William Lane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 109 Wharton street, on Sunday, the 16th instant.

ROE.—On the 13th instant, THOMAS A. ROE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Templar Lodge No. 258, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment, No. 21, I. O. of O. F.; and Employees of Paschal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Canal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

ROSS.—On the 13th instant, JOHN FINLAYSON son of S. Ingham and Isabella Ross, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. M. K. Finlayson, Holmesburg, on Saturday, August 15, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STOKES.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOHN STOKES, aged 65 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Church lane, Germantown, on Second-day morning, the 17th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, MARIA DENNY, wife of James Smith, Esq., in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her husband's residence, No. 210 Franklin street, on Monday evening punctually at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Leicester, Mass.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 19

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION

BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,

Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

8 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 25 3p

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CIGARS

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G. Arizi, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Madeira, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. Mcandrew, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third Street. Keeny, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Kitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Fenn & Neyler, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kolloch, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUFT & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,

No 229 South FRONT Street,

8 15t 5p Philadelphia.

LOST.

LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH." No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mdp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 4 23m3

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 6p

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL CURES

OF

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

ASTHMA,

GOUT.

Certificates from Thousands, Including the following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System.

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL.

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism, in the name of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is purely vegetable pleasant, and uninjurious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 151 N. Seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years, I tried Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitat on in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly helpless, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world. SAMUEL COHEN,

No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy; it is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you. When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine.

E. A. DAUGHERTY,

No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spending a large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I cautiously say to all suffering. Accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe, and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order.

HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians, I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it.

MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER,

No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine. DIONYSIUS TAYLOR,

No. 405 Taylor Street, Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy

Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

The Treatment of Rheumatism.

This peculiar disease has received the special attention of Dr. J. P. Fitler for many years.

Dr. Fitler a Regular Graduate of 1833,

Of University of Pennsylvania, has made the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout a specialty.

Dr. Fitler Consults Free of Charge,

Daily, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and invites all suffering with Rheumatism to call. Office, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Is sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States, and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF

DR. FITLER,

No. 29 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND,

704 BROADWAY, New York.

Consultations gratis, daily. Orders and communications by mail promptly attended to.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

Troubles in Ireland—The New French Loan—Holiday Observances.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

ANTWERP, Aug. 15.—Monday and Tuesday next will be generally observed as holidays in this city, and the exchange and produce markets will be closed. Among the features of the day will be a review of troops, regatta, etc.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Moniteur* of last evening says, semi-officially, in relation to the new French loan, that thirty-four times the amount of money asked for has already been subscribed.

LONDON, August 15.—Despatches just received from Ireland give the particulars of the deeds of lawlessness, which occurred yesterday, near Tipperary. It seems that while one of the great landlords of that region, named Scully, was serving the usual notices on parish tenants, he was shot and killed by some unknown person. A strong body of police soon after made their appearance on the scene of murder and attempted to arrest the culprit. They were in turn fiercely attacked, and two of them shot dead, and four badly wounded. Several arrests were subsequently made, and at the latest advices quiet had been restored.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The shipment of specie to-day by the City of Baltimore was $24,000.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅞	Pacific M. S. Co.	102
N. Y. and E. R.	48¼	Western U. Tel.	32¾
Ph. and Read. R.	90¾	Clev. & To. R. R.	93½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Toledo & Wabash	50¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	73
Chi. and N. W. com	82	Adams Express	47½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25
Chi. and R. I. R.	113	U. S. Express Co.	41
Pitts. F. W. and Ch.	103¾	Tennessee's new	66
Gold	140¾	Market steady.	

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

A VERY DESIRABLE

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND

Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

7 29 20t PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 105 South THIRD Street.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

PUNS, JOKES, AND DRY SAYINGS COLLECTED, ASSORTED, AND ARRANGED BY THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

NOT A MILITARY NATION?—In the prospect of a General Election all England is one camp. The whole people, at least all the house-holders, are under canvas.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAYS.—At the St. James' *The Grand Duchess finished* by becoming the wife of *Paul the Prince*. At the Olympic *The Grand Duchess began* by Mrs. Paul.

ONLY NATURAL.—They say that the War Office Clerks are in revolt against *King Storks*. No wonder. They have been used to *King Logs*, and don't want a change of dynasty.

MOST LIKELY.—It is because so many Swells have "handles" to their names that they are called "knobs."

RECREATIONS OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—In a column of gossip about Court Life at Fontainebleau, the Paris *Post* says:—

"The visit of the new librarian of the Palace of Fontainebleau frequently imparts a literary character to the Court *soirees*. At a recent *reunion* of this kind M. Feuillet read to their Majesties several chapters of a romance which he is now finishing."

Whereupon the Prince Imperial may perhaps have taken occasion to say:—"Hear M. Feuillet reading Papa and Mamma his *feuilleton*."

AN EXPLANATION.

Freddy. "Each wanted it, Mamma dear, an' so Baby pulled it, an' I pulled it, an' then Dolly breaked itself in two, an' Baby falled over an' 'itted 'er 'ed, an' 'urted 'erself, an' called out," etc., etc. And so on for five minutes.

LETTING HIM DOWN GENTLY.

Podgers. "D' see the lovely creature I danced last galop with?"

Smith. "O yes—know her very well. Married to a confoundedly jealous fellow, who insists upon her dancing with the *plainest men* in the room."

THE POLITICAL PREACHER.

"A preacher I am of political righteousness,
To my countrymen," John Bright at Limerick said.
Then righteous is Brighteous and righteousness Brighteousness,
Else he Brighteousness preaches in righteousness' stead.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Country would-be visitor to the opera, who has made a mistake and selected a fashionable tailor's instead of a second-hand emporium. Oh, I say, do you "let out" dress coats?

Affable Shopman. Honly when they're *too small*, sir.

From "Fun."

I'D CHOOSE TO BE A ROSE.

By a Vulgar Person.

I'D choose to be a rose—oh!
If I the power had got—
Upon a garden hose—oh!
Or else a watering-pot.

If I—from London fled—oh!
Through life might choose my path,
I'd let them shave my head—oh!
And go to—shower—Bath.

If I could be a flow'r—oh!
The weather is so hot—
I'd seek a cooling show'r—oh!
And go to—watering-pot!

Though I've not too much fat—oh!
It all is in the fire:—
To be all dripping, that—oh!
Is my intense desire.

I'd choose to be a rose—oh!
A flower? Oh, dear, no!
The nose, oh, of a hose—oh!
Or of a watering-pot.

A DRAMATIC FEAT.—The horse of the late King Theodorus is exhibited at the Crystal Palace "at sixpence a head"—as the papers say—which is cheap, considering all things, as he has, strange to say, only one head. During the Dramatic Fete he threw himself with much spirit into the [illegible] for those who beheld him feeding inform us that they saw Hammel-ate—with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted by special request, his Royal Highness having returned to Copenhagen.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.—It is a remarkable fact that the people who most frequently gladden their eyes with the sight of golden coins of the realm are those to whom money is *not an object*.

"HE LISPED IN NUMBERS."—It is proposed to number the organ-grinders and license them, in order to ensure their good conduct, and their punishment in cases of misbehaviour. The Bishop of Oxford on hearing of the plan said, that so far as he was concerned he had rather see the Exodus than the Numbers of the organ-men.

TELL THAT TO THE MARINES!—The Secretary to the Admiralty has issued an order abolishing "white ducks," and substituting "blue serge trousers" for the Marines. The "serge" is of course very proper considering the semi-nautical position of the force—"one foot on sea, and one on shore." But if the ducks are done away with, why should not goose-step perish with them?

THEREBY HANGS, ETC.—The cows and horses of a gentleman of Leven, in Fifeshire, were found to be so severely tail-trimmed, that he determined to discover the cause, which turned out on strict investigation to be the desire of some of the farm girls to wear large chignons. The silly creatures had so obviously brought the punishment on their own heads, that a taste of the felon's dock might have fairly been awarded to them for the dock to which they had condemned the horses. It was an insult to the superior animals, to deprive the cow and horse of their caudal adornment merely to supply donkeys.

A COOL NOTION.—The commentators of Shakespeare, with singular obtuseness, have hitherto failed to observe that the Bard of Avon was well acquainted with the uses of one of the luxuries of the present day, to wit—a freezing machine. That such, however, was the case clearly appears from the following passage:—

"'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hiced with his own petard."

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.—Cyrus, W.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.—A dogmatic gardener of our acquaintance asserts that the dog-rose if planted any time between July and September, will become a dog-day-sy.

—A sun-dial may be considered a hardy perennial, as one setting of it suffices. If you want to substitute a clock for it, it will best be done by striking.

SIMPLY BARB-ARIC.—A sporting barber has made the discovery that the more a horse lathers at the post the less likely it is to make a close shave of it at the finish.

"HE'TH AN ATH!"—Chatterby, who will always ask such stupid questions, has written to *Notes and Queries*, and wishes to be told if, when a man has a weather-eye, he must necessarily also have a "whether or no's."

THE BEAR IDEA.—We do not know whether Cowbridge is famous for its bulls, but we venture to think that the following advertisement, clipped from a Welsh paper, shows traces of the *Bos Hibernicus*:—

☞ BEAR HOTEL LIVERY STABLES.—Families and Gentlemen visiting Cowbridge and the neighborhood will find good Sporting, Coach-houses, Post Horses, Careful Drivers, Dog Carts, Pony-mas, Flys, Clarence, Brougham, Wagonette, Private Omnibus, *Hearse and Mourning Coaches* to all parts of the County. John Thomas, Auctioneer and Proprietor.

The offer of hearse and mourning coaches to all parts of the country is, we must say, burial-uring.

GOOD THING FOR THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER.—Why must the inmates of Greenwich Hospital be filiterate men? Because they are *pen-shunners*.

—The last sentiment a cobbler should propose—No heel-taps!

LINES ON THE PRIMA DONNA'S MARRIAGE.

BY H. TIMS, D. S.

The cause of this match we find quite "un-come-at-ible,"
But judge, that on his side, it is *income-Patti bte;*
Yet, since they are wedded, 'tis wanted to know,"
What title on her do these nuptials bestow?
For, if as 'tis said, a *gross liver* is he,
Why then *Pat i de fois gras*, by marriage, is she.
Strasburg, August, 1868.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From Le Follet.

The question has been asked "Is it really true that robes a panniers are much worn in Paris?" This question may be answered either negatively or affirmatively, according to what is understood by the word "panniers." Every dress looped up behind and at the sides so as to puff the dress out is called a robe a paniers, and this style is very much adopted; but the veritable paniers, of which some models have been given, are by no means generally worn, and most probably will never be much in favor. One of the prettiest styles is that of the costume, either tunic or casaque, looped up at the sides by bows. It is the most simple method of forming paniers, but there are a variety of ways of arranging these skirts—by plaits at the side and back or on a short skirt or tunic, or only at the sides for a casaque open in the front; upon these plaits a bow or rosette of the same material as the dress is placed, and a costume "Camargo" is thus formed.

Other dresses are looped up so as to puff out only across the back; this may be accomplished by means of buttons placed on the skirt. It is necessary to make these dresses rather full at the back, although quite flat in front, and put slightly full at the sides, the principal of the fullness being thrown to the back.

The forreaux robes, cut on the bias at the back, are no longer made; on the contrary, the back breadths are always gathered at the top, and not at all gored.

For the present style of dress, very much of its gracefulness depends upon the petticoats being well made; the back should be well starched, and the gathers so arranged as to sustain the dress elegantly. This arrangement, upon which depends the proper set, divides the camaree in two at the back, each piece being gathered horizontally on to a tape. It is certainly, as we before remarked, rather an art to wear these costumes well, and many ladies make themselves look extremely ridiculous by the exaggeration of the present fashion. The actual mode, adopted with taste and without exaggeration, is very pretty.

The trimmings most used upon costumes and thin toilettes are tulle and Spanish lace, straw passementerie, fringes with rich headings, or feather fringes; also shaded mother-of-pearl buttons—these latter only, of course, for morning dress.

As all the fashionable world is out of town at this season, our model list of dresses will be found particularly adapted for country or seaside wear for the promenade, or for the evening reunions at chateaux, and our subscribers will find quite as much care and taste are displayed in the making of these professedly toilettes de campagne as those for Paris wear.

Walking dress, the underskirt of white and mauve striped taffetas, trimmed round with three plisses placed at equal distances. Casaque forming the body, and tunic of mauve taffetas. This is trimmed round with a chicoree of the same, forming a heading to a wide flounce of Spanish lace, which is looped up at the sides by three rosettes made of a chicoree. A still smaller ruche is placed round the throat and down the front of the body, also round the arm-holes, the wrists, and down the seam of the sleeve.

A costume of turquoise-blue taffetas, the underskirt trimmed with a flounce of guipure laid on flat; the upper skirt, also trimmed with guipure, is opened up the front and fastened together under a large bow of ribbon edged with guipure. Mantelet "Bachlick," with hood, and long, square ends in front, trimmed with guipure to match the dress. Hat, with brim turned up, with straps of guipure insertion, and trimmed with three turquoise-blue daisies.

Walking dress of taffetas, trimmed round the bottom with four bouillonnes, headed by a narrow plaited flounce. Pardessus of the same material, trimmed round with a bouillonne, with a double heading of a narrow flounce. This pardessus, very much gathered in at the waist, forms a body open heart shaped; the tunic opened over a square narrow tablier, which is trimmed with a bouillonne and butterfly bows, and hangs down to meet the bouillons on the skirt. Tight sleeves; round ceinture; guimpe of plaited muslin.

Costume of white serge. Round skirt, trimmed at the bottom with a wide plisse dotted over with very small pink bows. Tunic looped up in double panniers, also dotted with larger bows, and trimmed with a flounce of the material, bound with a narrow pink ribbon. High body, ending behind in a basquine with a narrow flounce. A narrow flounce forms a square berthe on the body, and a large butterfly bow is placed at the back. Sleeves tight down to the elbow, and finished off with a wide frill edged with pink.

Promenade toilette, the under skirt of striped gray and white grenadine, trimmed round the bottom with three flounces of shot silk, grey and gold, covered with a veil of tulle. Pardessus of the shot silk, made low and square in front, nearly high at the back, but yet cut square, having a small, flat bertha covered with tulle. A small chemisette of white gauze appears just about two fingers' width above the top of the body, and is crossed in front. The tunic of this pardessus is arranged in paniers.

A Marie Antoinette costume of black and yellow-striped taffetas. The skirt, forming large paniers, is trimmed with two yellow plisses, and is quite short. The body is low on the shoulders and open, heart-shaped in front, having under it a crossed fichu of tulle illusion. Wide sash, tied a little on one side of the front. Sleeves to the elbow, with trimmings of yellow satin.

Costume with double skirt, the under one cut in scallops and edged with a double ruchine; the upper skirt looped up in paniers and fastened by large bows. High casaque, with white revers, trimmed round the bottom, the revers, arm-holes, and wrists with fringe. Wide sash, tied behind.

Toilette of light lilac poult de soie. Trained skirt, trimmed with tulle bouillonnes. Tight body, with "Marie Antoinette" fichu of white tulle; fastened with a large rosette of lilac ribbon.

Dinner or evening dress of silver-gray taffetas, trimmed with a flounce and two bouillons of blue gauze, separated one from the other by narrow bands of blue satin. Tunique and corselet or blue gauze, with a white flounce of Brusses lace, headed by narrow bands of blue satin. The corselet cut square, and formed into a large plait behind, is trimmed with the same lace, forming a narrow berthe. Sash of wide grey ribbon, looping up the tunique on both sides into paniers.

Dinner dress. Under skirt of maize-colored taffetas, with two flounces set on in large ruffles over the skirt, which is trimmed. Another skirt of maize-colored gauze, rather paler in shade than the taffetas, looped up en camargo, and trimmed with rich lace. Corselet of maize taffetas, with small square basques. High full body of gauze, with long sleeves, also trimmed with lace.

Light blue taffeta, robe. A medium length skirt, not trained, with four or five narrow flounces edged with Valenciennes. Over this skirt a second of the same color shot with white, and made of gauze or silk grenadine, forming double paniers, also trimmed with Valenciennes.

Toilette of apple-green taffetas, covered with a black grenadine skirt, forming paniers, looped up with ribbon and trimmed with narrow black Cluny lace. Body of green taffetas. Mantille "Watteau." This novel style of mantle is composed of a square of black taffetas, entirely covered with jet embroidery. It is cut just like the upper part of a high body, reaching just to the middle of the back. At the edge of this is fastened a black lace scarf, put on in three large plaits at the back, with a jet fringe, and is draped at the sides, he two ends being fastened under the sash in front. This style of mantle may be made of taffetas, or of thin material, such as white muslin or Chambery gauze.

Robe of blue taffetas, with high body and long sleeves, round the skirt a very wide flounce, scalloped, and with very little fullness. Upper skirt of white and blue striped gauze, trimmed round with blue and white fringe, and with a rouleau of blue taffetas up each seam looping it up. "Marie Antoinette" fichu of striped gauze.

Rose-colored taffe as dress, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a flounce edged on each side with a chicoree ruche. Tunic with an open body crossed and scalloped in front, and trimmed from the waist and round the bottom with a flounce, which is gradually wider towards the back, so that it meets the flounce on the under skirt; under the body a fichu of muslin trimmed with narrow Valenciennes.

Ball dress of green taffetas shot with silver, trimmed round the bottom with a number of very narrow green and silver gauze flounces. Tunic of gauze, trimmed with a light bouillon, and having a corselet attached to it also finished off with a bouillon. The tunic is very full and gathered behind, but flat and much shorter in the front, being draped at each side.

As usual at this season of the year, hats occupy almost exclusively the time and attention of our modistes, and at no time had they been more varied in shape or more elegant in style. They are trimmed very much with flowers and long veils of black or colored tulle; feathers are also worn, but velvet is less used than it has been. Some ladies are wearing, in the country, the black lace mantilla, or simply a colored gauze veil. This veil, which is rather more than a yard long, is gracefully folded round the head and throat, and sometimes is left hanging just to cover the face. If well arranged it is not at all unbecoming.

One round hat, with a dome crown, has the brim caught up with coques of ribbon, and is ornamented with a humming-bird or the wing of a green and gold parroquet. Another is of black straw, dotted over with marigolds, and having a gold and purple butterfly placed near the front.

A very pretty pale grey hat is trimmed effectively with a bouquet of small dark roses and a wreath of corn flowers.

A small leghorn hat, with brim cut in a square at each side, and bound round with green velvet. Green velvet ends hanging behind, caught together with a bouquet of grass.

Small, nearly flat straw hat, with a diadem on which is placed small black lace; a raven's wing for the feather.

Straw hat looped up at the side with black velvet, and trimmed with a bouquet of ripe corn.

Bonnet of white crape bouillonne, trimmed with a wreath of violets and pink bell flowers fastening a veil of Spanish lace, which is crossed over the chest and tied a la "Marie Antoinette."

Bonnet of white tulle bouillonne, with a wreath of wild roses and fern leaves; the fern leaves also forming brides, and being fastened together with small bouquet of wild roses, and a few very light leaves hanging over the chignon.

The Empress of Russia.

The Empress of Russia, says a foreign letter-writer, lives at Kissingen under the title of Comtesse borodinski, and is said to preserve the strictest *incognito*, only one feels inclined to ask the writer of this statement how comes it that every paper in Europe records her presence at Kissingen, her travelling name, the number of her suite, etc. As yet her Majesty's two sons are the only members of her family who are with her. She appears every morning precisely at 6 at the Rakoczy spring, attended by her Mistress of the Robes, Countess Protasoff; Comte Adlerberg and Prince Bariatinski, aides-de-camp; as well as by Prince Alexander and Charles of Hesse, her brothers. Flunkeyism evidently flourishes in Bavaria as well as Belgravia. The crowd of non-water drinkers which assembles around the Rakoczy Spring for the purpose of witnessing the Empress Marie take her glass of water is so great that she has some difficulty in making her way through the mob. She never appears on the public promenade, but makes excursions on foot towards the mountains. At six o'clock in the evening Empress Marie goes out to drive in the forest, her coachman wearing the livery of the house of Romanoff; but the servant on the box, unlike his great prototype, the mighty "Jeames of Belgrave Square," whose devoted love for "Mary Han" for so long a period excited all our sympathy, is a Cossack *pursang*, and astonishes his rivals by his costume of brilliant scarlet, with the sleeves thrown back and fastened on the shoulders, his Astracan bonnet, and, above all, by a gold plaque on his left breast, which conveys to the beholder the impression that he is in the presence of a field marshal, or some such functionary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Mineral Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat, foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrights-town, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages.

7 23 wt4w

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.
6 2 6m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

INSTRUCTION.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1611 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
In great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1y

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 15amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.
Our stock comprises all the denomination printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—
On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards. FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.
The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc, and the best rates of commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 23 PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLAND'S CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Hood,	Ferdinand J. Lreer,
Gilbs Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 311 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 26

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	40
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
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Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKAT,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 3 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1y

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch a Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1y No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware street ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Fare.....$2.25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has good some state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. RUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ANNIE FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P.M
Monday, " 17, 9 A.M	Monday, " 17, 1 P.M
Tuesday, " 18, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 18, 3 P.M
Wednesday, " 19, 12 M	Wednesday, " 19, 4 P.M
Thursday, " 20, 1 P.M	Thursday, " 20, 5 P.M
Friday, " 21, 1½ P.M	Friday, " 21, 6½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 00 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT street wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 40 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 50 P. M. stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER ROUTE.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARBURTON, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 6 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 27] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
F. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
2 27* No. 77 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River
Rates of passage payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $50; steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26f

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26] BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI. ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26f E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $100 or $140; Second Cabin, $55,
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $105 or $145; Second Cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 f No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Two Ways of Reading the Bible.

In Stanley's Life of that saintly man, Dr. Arnold, there is a letter from a Mr. Price, who was associated with Arnold at Rugby, who knew him perhaps more intimately than any other person, and whose reminiscences of him are both instructive and entertaining. Speaking of the way in which Dr. Arnold read the Scriptures, Mr. Price makes a distinction which seems to us worthy of note. We quote from page 195 of the first volume:—

"It must be borne in mind that there are two methods of reading Scripture, perfectly distinct in their object and nature; the one is practical, and the other scientific; the one aims at the edification of the reader, the other at the enlightenment of his understanding; the one seeks the religious truth of Scripture as bearing on the inquirer's heart and personal feelings, the other the right comprehension of the literary and intellectual portions of the Bible."

Dr. Arnold's method was practical. He felt the Bible. It was to him the bread of life more than of thought—if indeed the profoundest thought does not spring from the truest life. We think that the practical and scientific ways of studying the Bible are compatible—that the one may help the other. But we have known persons who did not blend them—who studied the Bible as German critics have studied the Iliad—for its curiosities rather than its beauties—to be amused rather than to be moved. Hence so much of heartless rationalism. Only those who feel the Bible can understand it. The letter without the spirit killeth. None but Christians can understand Christianity. Neither the practical nor the scientific way of studying the Scriptures can be thorough except as the two blend. Yet the root of all true Scripture interpretation is the heart in sympathy with Scripture truth.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Theological School on Twentieth street, in New York city, had at the last term seventy students, twenty of whom graduated at the recent anniversary. It has five professors, and Miss Ludlow, of Trinity Church, has given $25,000 to endow a Professorship of Canon Law, and expressed a wish that Dr. Vinton be appointed to the chair. We learn that scarcely a student in the school sympathizes with Mr. Tyng, though a number have strongly developed ritualistic tendencies, and spend most of their time in studying semi-Romish literature and practices, greatly to the disgust of the others. One of them attended St. George's Church on last communion Sunday, and kneeled at the rail with one hand resting in the hollow of the other, to receive the consecrated bread in his palm. He was terribly shocked when Dr. Tyng took his hand apart, and put the emblematic morsel between his fingers. We asked one of the young men of the school, who gave us the above facts, how they proposed to deal with Mr. Tyng and his friends. "Excommunicate them," was the reply. "What will you do with them then?" we asked. 'Let them go their way; they are only a source of disturbance and disorder in the Church." "But your throwing them out of the Church into the world does not get rid of them, and what is to be done with them then?" The great thing is to keep the Church pure. They who are outside must look out for themselves.—*Liberal Christian.*

—An exchange says:—The ritualists are continually doing something which seems absurd, if not funny, to other people. It is well known that the rules of the Romish Church require that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper must be taken fasting. As it determined to distance even Rome, the ritualists add the morning papers to the list of prohibited provender. Witness the following advertisement by the Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, in London:—"The incumbent begs to express the hope that strangers who have breakfasted and done the *Standard* or *Times*, will abstain from communicating at the celebration of the festival."

—The four Protestant Episcopal congregations of Rochester, N. Y., have united in establishing an institution to be known as the Church Home. It is a refuge or asylum for indigent and infirm persons of all ages and sexes. The premises taken for the purpose are on Mount Hope avenue, opposite Cypress street, and consist of a house and fine large piece of ground, eligibly located and well adapted for the purpose. Joseph Sprague and Mrs. Ashley, son and daughter of the late Asa Sprague, donated the entire furniture in the residence of their deceased father, thus giving the Home a complete outfit.

—The new Bishop of Hereford is an extreme High Churchman, and sympathizes with the Ritualists. He has been preaching at the Leeds parish church, of which he was formerly Vicar, and we are told by the *Church Times* that the High Church Bishop directed "the attention of his hearers chiefly to the character of Peter."

—It is reported in the daily papers that the vestry of Trinity church, New York, have refused to build a "chapel" specially prepared for the development of Dr. Morgan Dix's Ritualistic notions. This looks a trifle like a reaction, but it may be a straw indicative of at least a temporary lull in the recent Ritualistic gale.

—Bishop Forbes is in trouble concerning some Ritualistic practices that have been introduced into one of the Episcopalian churches in Dundee. His authority was invoked in the matter. The decision he has given has pleased neither side. The Low Churchmen have held a meeting to authorize steps for procuring a separate place of worship.

—A lady has given $25,000 to endow a professorship of ecclesiastical polity and law in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York, on condition that the professorship shall be a "white man, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church."

—Several members of the Episcopal Church at Portland, Me., have purchased a lot, paying $10,000 for the same, to build a residence for Bishop Neeley.

—The Rev. James Kent Stone, late President of Kenyon College, Gambier, has accepted the Presidency of Hobart College, Geneva.

METHODIST.

—We clip the following from *Zion's Herald:*—"There is every indication of a very large accession to the membership of our Seminary the coming year. Applications come in from all parts of the Church, and even from the Canadas. Additional rooms will have to be hired for the accommodation of students. Not only the young men are coming, but some older than the acting President of the Institution! Could these last get the ear of their younger brethren, who are hesitating whether to go to the Seminary or into 'the active work,' they would soon settle the question. Some of them are full members of Conference, burdened with the care and supports of families, yet so persuaded are they of their need of theological training to enable them to meet the demands of the age upon a Christian minister, that they have resolved to turn aside from the work long enough to secure a better qualification for it. God bless them, and keep others from committing so grievous a blunder as that which they are trying, as best they may, too late, to retrieve."

—Last year the two M. E churches in Utica, N. Y., united under the name of the First M. E. Church. The property of the two churches was sold, and a site selected for a new and commodious house of worship, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on July 3d. A large number of clergymen were present. A historical statement of the church was read by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Reddy, after which an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of New Orleans. Twelve hundred dollars were then raised by subscription, and the corner-stone was laid in its place by the Rev. W. H. Olin, Presiding Elder, and the services were brought to a close by Dr. Newman, who pronounced the benediction. The chapel, it is thought, will be ready for occupation by October. The entire edifice will cost not less than $50,000.

—Rev. A. N. Fisher, on his return to Nevada from the Chicago Methodist Conference, of which he was a member, stopped at Salt Lake City, and at the request of the preacher, preached in the great temple, to an audience of 6000 persons. He delivered to them a forcible orthodox Methodist sermon, to which the Saints listened with deep attention and great apparent satisfaction.

—The "Great National Camp Meeting" at Manheim, Pennsylvania, is reported as very successful, both in point of numbers and the interest manifested. The attendance on a recent Sunday was estimated as high as 25,000, many having come long distances in order to be present.

—The Rev. Thomas James has been appointed a General Agent by the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to collect moneys, and to establish and support missions and schools among the freedmen of the South.

—On July 30 the Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches of Great Britain commenced in Louth. The Rev. M. Miller was elected President and the Rev. J. Myers Secretary.

—Bishop Janes affirms that the Methodists of the United States paid last year $2,000,000 tax on the tobacco used by them, while their missionary treasury is $70,000 in debt.

—The Rev. William Trickett, of the Philadelphia Conference, has been elected Principal of the Grammar School of Dickinson College, in place of Rev. H. C. Cheston, resigned.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A correspondent of the Christian *Herald*, writing from San Francisco, says:—"The leading church here, in our connection, is the Howard church,' the Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., pastor. Their edifice is on Mission street, near Third. This edifice is chaste and commodious, having an audience room in attractiveness second to no other in the city, and capable of accommodating comfortably some 1200 persons, and of packing some hundreds more. Every Sabbath evening it is crowded to its utmost capacity, such is the interest felt by the people at large in Dr. Scudder, and his Sabbath evening lectures."

—The *Northwest Presbyterian* makes the following announcement:—"We regret to be called to announce to the Church the death of the Rev. J. Elliott, of Bloomington Presbytery. The Rev. J. Dales writes that this good brother was called to his rest above from his late residence in Fairbury, Illinois, on the 28th of July. During his illness of several weeks he was remarkably cheerful, and at an early period of his sickness spoke of the probability that it might prove fatal, with manifest satisfaction at the prospect of getting home so soon. He was fifty-four years of age."

—The *Presbyterian Banner* says:—"We are glad to know that a movement is in progress for the establishment of a new church at Torren's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about midway between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, Pa. A lot has been secured, a temporary structure erected, a flourishing Sabbath-school collected, and arrangements made for the immediate erection of a lecture-room. For some time a sermon has been preached every Sabbath evening at this point."

—The church in Bowling Green, Ohio, was formed on the "Plan of Union," and perfected its organization some time ago, by the secession of half the membership to form a new Congregational church. The church has recently been renovating its house of worship, has had an accession of eight members, and is prospering in its general interests.

—The ladies of the four Presbyterian churches in Richmond, Va., have undertaken to furnish the outfit of Messrs. G. Nash Morton and E. Lane, who have been appointed missionaries to South America, by the Committee of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

—Mr. S. Taylor Martin was ordained by the Presbytery of West Hanover on the 5th of July, and installed pastor of Hebron church, Virginia.

BAPTIST.

—For many years there have been two Baptist churches in Salem. Both, from causes that need not now be stated, had gradually gone down, until both had nearly lost their visibility. Some months ago, Rev. T. P. Childs went among them, and succeeded in gathering the scattered members into one church. General prosperity has attended them since the new church was organized. Many have been baptized. They are now erecting a house of worship which, when completed, will, in all its apartments, be equal in beauty and finish to any house of our denomination in the State. It will accommodate six hundred. Salem is one of the many important towns in the State growing rapidly.—*National Baptist.*

—The First Baptist Mariners' Church, New York, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Hodge, worshipping in Oliver street, corner of Henry, is a most useful Christian organization. It keeps three converted seamen in the field aiding the pastor in his work. The membership of the body is between five and six hundred, more than half of whom are seamen. In the last quarter more than one hundred seamen have signed the temperance pledge; some two thousand have been induced to attend worship; two hundred Bibles and Testaments have been distributed; 35,520 pages of tracts have been circulated, besides much other religious reading.

—The First Church of Rochester, N. Y., of which Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., is pastor, is doing a great work through its mission schools. The eighth of them was opened in a hall fitted up for the purpose, Sunday before last. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in these mission enterprises, and the fruit is large and blessed.

—The First Church, Chicago, Illinois, with Dr. Evarts at its head, is maintaining three mission schools in that city, at an expense of about six thousand dollars per annum, and has, at this moment, at least four infant organizations—schools and churches—outside the city, looking to it as their foster mother.

—The Rev. John F. Dagg (son of Dr. J. L. Dagg), of Forsyth, Georgia, has accepted the Presidency of the Bethel Female College, Kentucky.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—About fifteen years ago a few Christians united to form a Congregational Church in the city of Newark, New Jersey. The effort has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. That Church, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Brown, is one of the most flourishing in that city. A second church in Newark has recently been formed with encouraging prospects. Other churches, at important centres in the State, have been organized, until now a "New Jersey Conference of Churches" exists, embracing twenty or thirty congregations.

—The main object of Congregational union is church extension, the aiding of feeble churches in their efforts to build houses of worship. This object has come to assume a magnitude and interest not at all anticipated at the outset. During the twelve years of its existence, it has assisted in erecting 314 houses, which are now completed, 70 of which were thus assisted the last year, and 127 during the last two years, against 187 during the previous ten years.

—Rev. Mr. Potter, the Congregational revivalist, believes that God can work in summer as well as winter, and so he keeps at it himself, ploughing, planting, and reaping right through the busiest season and the hottest weather. Last summer his labors were blessed with ten revivals in as many towns. He is still at work in Windham county, Conn.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

—The Third Congregational Church of San Francisco, California, has given the Rev. Selah Merrill a unanimous and strong call to become its pastor. Mr. Merrill has been in charge of the church during the last six months.

—The Congregationalists have six theological seminaries—Bangor, Andover, Yale, Hartford, Oberlin, and Chicago—with 26 professors, 11 lecturers, and 271 students.

WESLEYAN.

—The Irish Wesleyan Conference held a meeting in Dublin, June 17—25. Rev. William Arthur, A. M., was appointed principal of the Belfast Theological School. Dr. Robinson Scott was appointed theological tutor, and Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D., head master, of the same institution. Dr. Scott is the treasurer.

"The numerical returns presented the following figures:—Members, 19,391, a decrease of 66; probationers, 708, an increase of 80; total members, 19,671, a net increase of 14. The smallness of the net gain is not surprising as there were during the year 455 emigrations of members and 324 deaths. There was also a corresponding loss of probationers by emigration and death. Notwithstanding the yearly loss, the Irish Wesleyan Church has about the same number of members it had twelve years ago; while the Presbyterian Church, during the same time, reports a net loss of 11,000 communicants."

—The newly-elected officers of the Wesleyan Conference in Great Britain are men well known and deservedly honored by their brethren. The Rev. S. Romilly Hall, the newly-elected President, has held, we believe, no conference office before, though last year he received a considerable number of votes for the Presidency. He has been in the pastorate for more than thirty years, and is distinguished for zeal, ability, and manly independence. He is represented as a powerful and convincing debater. The Rev. John Farrar is elected Secretary of the Conference, after having had his fitness for the position fully proved. He was Secretary of the Conference from 1851 to 1853, and again from 1859 to 1867—this making the thirteenth session at which he has acted in that capacity.

—On Friday, July 10, the venerable Rev. W. Naylor, the oldest preacher in the British Wesleyan Connection, died at his residence, Holyhead road, Wednesbury, in the eighty-seventh year of his age and the sixty-second of his ministry.

LUTHERAN.

—The corner-stone of the "Reformation Chapel," to be erected under the auspices of Trinity Lutheran Church, in North Ninth street beyond Buttonwood, Reading, Pa., was laid on the 26th of July, with appropriate ceremonies.

—The corner-stone of Emanuel's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, to be erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia, was laid July 29th, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The congregation is now worshipping in the building on Sixth street, above Carpenter.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting with Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.0 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations.

At 3.15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquenanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to Perkiomen Valley.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

11.05 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 3.1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 7.15 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.20 P. M., 6.55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5.20 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Supt.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9.00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12.25 (noon).

3.15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7.15 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6.55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6.30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10.05 A. M.

9.00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12.07 P. M.

5.00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8.22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5.00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9.30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6.45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9.00 A. M., 3.15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6.00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8.15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 8.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.05 A. M.; Oxford, 11.45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

6 10§

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 458 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... 2.25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3.00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3.00

At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3.00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delaware.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

via Connecting Railway.

At 9.20 A. M., 1.30, 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3.25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9.20 A. M., and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9.30 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9.20 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7.00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain etc.

At 7.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6.15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cocktown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6.30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5.30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle, etc.

Express Train at 3.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12.00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11.00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, 7.00, and 12.00 (daily) P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M. (daily), 1.30, 4.15, and 7.30 (daily) P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9.40 A. M., Express; 2.25 P. M., Express; 6.35 P. M., Express; 8.55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8.55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6.15 A. M.

Mail..... 7.30 A. M.

Freight, with passenger car attached..... 9.15 A. M.

Express (through in two hours)..... 2.00 P. M.

Atlantic Accommodation..... 4.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion..... 5.15 P. M.

Mail..... 4.20 P. M.

Freight, with passenger car..... 11.40 A. M.

Express (through in two hours)..... 7.10 A. M.

Accommodation..... 5.00 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5.30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Arco..... 6.25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10.15 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield..... 1.00 P. M. and 3.15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street..... 7.30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic..... 4.20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..... 11.15 A. M.

" " leaves Williamsport..... 8.20 P. M.

" " arrives at Erie..... 8.50 P. M.

Erie Express leaves Philadelphia..... 12.00 noon

" " leaves Williamsport..... 8.50 P. M.

" " arrives at Erie..... 10.05 A. M.

Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia..... 8.00 A. M.

" " leaves Williamsport..... 6.30 P. M.

" " arrives at Lock Haven..... 7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie..... 11.00 A. M.

" " leaves Williamsport..... 10.15 P. M.

" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 7.10 A. M.

Erie Express leaves Erie..... 7.40 P. M.

" " leaves Williamsport..... 8.15 A. M.

" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 5.00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DUREORow & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.

On Tuesday Morning,

August 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday a sening,

Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 18 14 8§

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, Hemp, Cottage, and Rag Carpetings. 18 15 8§

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street. 1 8§

SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

August 17, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufactures, including a large line of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. 18 13 3§

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's Misses' and Children's City made goods. 18 15 4§

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Early Successors to M. Thomas & Sons,) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

August 17, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 429 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an assortment of excellent Household

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Careless Driver—More Shoplifters—A Sleek Till-tapper—Suspected of Larceny—A Jewelry Thief—A Dishonest Employee—Alleged Theft.

—John Cochran, aged sixty-eight years, the driver of a cart, yesterday got into rather a mischievous state by a too free indulgence in the ardent, and to the consternation of foot passengers drove along South street at a furious rate. On arriving at Seventh street, his cart came in contact with a carriage, which was pretty well demolished. John was taken in charge by a policeman, who escorted him before Alderman Morrow, and he was held in $1000 bail for trial.

—George Myers and Elizabeth Regal went into a saloon on Shippen street, above Sixth, yesterday, and so strong were their stealing propensities, that they could not leave the place without taking with them a lady's dress and a suit of clothing. They were shortly after arrested and bound over for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall.

—William Lautting (colored) entered a milk depot on Fourth street, above Green, yesterday, and during the temporary absence of the attendant reached over the counter and had the drawer out, when he was discovered. Dropping that article, he ran up Fourth street to Brown, where he was overtaken by a policeman and locked up. This morning Alderman Toland sent him below.

—Some days since one Horatio Mitchell went into the public house of Patrick Lafferty, on Market street, above Thirtieth. He proceeded no stairs, and on making his exit a few moments afterwards was seen by the proprietor, who, suspecting something wrong, accosted him, and found that he had in his possession three watches and a lot of jewelry. Taking these things from him, Mr. Lafferty unceremoniously kicked the robber into the street. Yesterday he again met him at Broad and Market streets, and had him arrested. Alderman Godfrey committed him. From all accounts, this individual appears to be the one who entered Baton's jewelry store on Chesnut street a few days ago, and though fully identified, was acquitted in Court.

—Mary Jane Galbraith is an employee in the manufactory at Eleventh and Catharine streets. Yesterday a quantity of yarn, valued at about $12, was found secreted on her person. Alderman Mink sent her to prison for trial.

—William Thompson, aged 63 years, was yesterday in the yard of a house at Second and South streets, with a number of liquor measures in his custody. Not being able to satisfactorily account for them, he was arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Mink, was sent below to answer.

—On Thursday Sergeant Magee arrested one William Smith on suspicion of larceny. On his person was found a pawn ticket, which called for a handsome black cloth coat. The article was recovered, and now awaits an owner at the Central Station.

—Mrs. Anderson is the tenant of the house No. 436 Lombard street. She rents it out to other people, and among the number is Ellen Jones. Mrs. Anderson complained before Alderman Carpenter that she placed $25 in one of her stockings, and then laid down to take a sleep. Ellen was seen to have gone into her room, and is alleged to have stolen the money. The Alderman, deeming there was sufficient testimony for the case to go before a jury, held Ellen in $600 bail.

A Hash of Many Things.—The Scots hold a *fete champetre* at Oakdale Park on Monday.

—The man who gave the toast, "Dear woman," is married, and has just paid the milliners' and dressmakers' bills for the quarter.

—The country is, of course, the place for agriculture, but it is an indisputable fact wild oats are mostly raised in cities.

—Short stories are almost always the best. The nib comes soon and the laugh is about sure to be explosive and hearty.

—Before a young man is congratulated on his "looking up," it is well to ascertain whether he is on his feet or back.

—Hard beds—the door-steps upon which dozens of our homeless newsboys and bootblacks nightly sleep.

—Many of Philadelphia's churches are getting renovated. The people associate cushions and catechisms.

—It is said that at least one hundred and fifty illicit distilleries are thriving in Port Richmond.

—Falling of strange fruit—the several lads who have dropped from trees within the past few days.

—The Supreme Council of the Order of Honor and Temperance adjourned yesterday afternoon.

—A glut of vegetables is in our markets. The prices, however are enormous. Wherefore?

—Beware!—The reckless lads who swim beyond their depth. They drown daily.

—The Court of Quarter Sessions, within the last day or two, did a rushing business.

—The manner in which some people "spread" themselves in street cars is detestable.

—The reason why female cooks are called the best is because they can dress well.

—Many of our citizens intend going to the funeral of the "Great Commoner."

—Repairing—the old Apprentices' Library at Fifth and Arch streets.

—The Pennsylvania Peace Society meets at Abington to-morrow.

—Plenty as huckleberries—"shop-lifters" and "house-crackers."

—Busy—The workmen engaged in repairing Callowhill street.

—Can't find him—the "wickedest man" in Philadelphia.

—Thronged—The vehicles on Broad street, yesterday.

—Any quantity of "Fawns" are upon our streets.

—Cape May has a "carnival" to-night.

The White Fawn.—All the arrangements incident to the preparation of the stage and scenery for the production of the great spectacular operatic extravaganza entitled *The White Fawn*, on Monday night, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, have been completed, and it may be safe to say that the performance will proceed as smoothly as though it had been running for months. To accomplish this result Mr. Sinn has devoted much time, and the rehearsals have been going on for several weeks past. The management claim that this piece presents the most superb and elaborate collection of costumes jewels, properties, and appointments, ever presented at one production in the world. They were made at an expenditure of $40,000—one set of jewels alone costing $8000 in gold, in Paris. The entire number of dresses to be used numbers to one thousand, of which six hundred and fifty will be employed in the necessary changes of the ballet, and the remaining three hundred and fifty for the dramatic characters of the piece. The ballet numbers eight-four principals and corypheés, seventy supernumeraries, and forty children for marches, tableaux, etc. To give some idea of the immensity of this undertaking on the part of the management, it is only necessary to state that seventy-five carpenters and twenty gas men are required to work the mechanical and scenic effects.

Lost His Money.—Albert Lukens, a young man from the country, paid a visit to this city, and met a Syren, who induced him to accompany her to the house of Louisa Conver, No. 706 Minor street. While there he missed $20. The landlady denied all knowledge of the money, and he was finally ordered to leave the house. He complained to Alderman Delaney, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Louisa. She appeared, and was held in six hundred dollars for a further hearing.

Revenue Appointments.—The following is a list of the gaugers for the Revenue Department appointed for the city:—First District, Thomas Broadhead, D. R. McClesne and M. A. Harrington; Second District, Joseph S. Money, and Richard M. Cuthert; Third District, Augustus Crowel and George F. Gordon; Fourth District, William Mechelcke, Wallace Clifton, and A. Y. Lechler.

The Dog War.—The dog-catchers have captured during the week 209 canines, of which 26 have been redeemed.

German Festivities.—The final ceremonies attending the completion of the new hall erected by the Independent Order of Odd Men, at Third and Brown streets, will commence to-morrow and last until Tuesday next. To-morrow morning the place will be inspected by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the invited guests. On Monday there will be a grand parade of the Order, in which some thirty city lodges, the Grand Lodge of the State, and several delegations from other cities, will participate. After proceeding over a designated route, the line will visit Washington Retreat, where there will be a grand entertainment in the shape of a picnic. On Tuesday the final inauguration ceremonies will be performed, the Grand Lodge and other high dignitaries officiating. At night the services will close with a complimentary ball, which will take place in the ball-room on the second floor. The building, which is on the magnificent order, will be thrown open to the public to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Another Jewelry Store Robbed.—A suspicious-looking character, at an early hour this morning, called into the jewelry store of M. J. Holt, No. 243 Chesnut street, and desired to make a purchase. While the attendant was engaged in hunting the article the stranger wanted, he picked up a tray containing twenty-two plain rings, and decamped. He has not been heard of since.

Attempted Escape.—Frank Johnson and John Magee, the burglars who were with young Sweeny when he was shot by Dillon, at Twenty-second and Kent streets, and were sentenced to an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for six years, made an attempt to escape from the van while on their way to the jail. When discovered they were cutting away the side of the vehicle.

Larceny of Grain Bags.—Yesterday morning a negro named Isaac Quinn was caught with eight grain bags in his possession, which he had stolen from the store of Bailey & Cascadin, at the corner of Water and Market streets. He had been in the habit of cribbing these bags for some time. Alderman Hurley committed him in default of $800 bail.

A Robbery and Safe Blown Open.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the bottling establishment at No. 518 Locust street was entered through the rear door by thieves, who repaired to the front office, where they blew open a safe, which they robbed of $8, all it contained. This is the second time that this safe has been forced and robbed.

The Supervisors.—Mayor McMichael completed the appointment of the Supervisors for the city this morning, by designating the following gentlemen:—Second Division Twenty-second Ward, William A. Johnson; Twenty-fifth Ward, William Hanton; and Twenty-eighth Ward, William D. Thomas.

The Invincibles.—A meeting of the Republican Invincibles will be held to-night at the Headquarters, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. A full attendance is requested.

Seriously Injured.—Charles Barlow, a lad residing at No. 1507 Hewston street, a day or two since fell from a tree in the northeastern part of the city, and sustained severe injuries about the head.

Non Compos Mentis.—An insane woman has been found by the Eighth District Police. She gives her name as Emily Haines, and says that she comes from Saulsbury, Md.

Coroner's Case.—This morning at 6 o'clock, a woman named Mary King died suddenly at No. 628 Bedford street, The Coroner was notified.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Causes and Prevention—Extensive Investigations in the West.

The Western drovers say that the plague is abating only because most of the cattle are dead. A correspondent of a Chicago paper says that Central Illinois has suffered most. It is estimated that $125,000 worth of cattle have died. At Tolono a Vigilance Committee has been established to look after the interests of the vicinity. The infected district of this place embraces a circle of about six miles. A Committee of Four was appointed to visit Chicago to see what remuneration the railroad officers were willing to make for the losses which have occurred from continued introduction of Southern cattle. The farmers declare that if no satisfaction is given them they will try the law. The country lying between Tolono and Gilman has been the most infected of any part of the State. Other places as far down as Cairo have also suffered more or less. Around Lora cattle are still dying. At Paxton the loss is 250, and in Tolono and vicinity more than 1000 head. It is estimated that the total number of cattle that have died from the plague is about 3000. Yet, for a large State like Illinois, this is not really so great a loss as it at first appears. The importation of Texas cattle has been entirely stopped. Much indignation is expressed by the citizens towards Southern drovers, and they keep a sharp lookout for new arrivals. In some localities the disease has only just commenced, but it is generally understood that the worst is passed. All sorts of theories as to the cause of the plague are given by those who have had much experience with cattle. No two agree on all points, and each person or doctor advances his own peculiar views on the subject. Many declare that the virus exists in the hoofs of Texas cattle, and that the mere driving of a drove over a road where they have passed months before, will transmit the disease. Others say that wherever one Texas steer has been pastured the grass may be found covered with a white substance left by their mouths. The most intelligent have come to the conclusion that the more they investigate the less they know of the subject, beyond certain facts. The ignorant have many superstitious theories, for which they can give no reasons. For instance, they say that the Texas cattle are never sick themselves, but that they transmit the plague to others. They all argue that, in the main, the Southern droves are healthy, and that they fatten and thrive while scattering death all around them. It is generally admitted that the first droves which came through were sound in every way. These people say further, that a partition, however slight, will prevent the healthy cattle from taking the disease; and yet they bring forward the strongest testimony to prove that, months after a herd had passed, an Illinois bullock will become sick, and die if driven over the route they had travelled.

A Buffalo paper says that the 37 head of stock in Quarantine, at Ames' farm, near Sulphur Springs, were examined on Wednesday by Dr. Mackay. Only three showed symptoms of disease, and these were slaughtered immediately, and the flesh destroyed. Nineteen car loads, containing 380 animals, arrived over the Lake Shore road on Wednesday afternoon. Ten loads were from Kentucky, seven from Illinois, and two from Indiana. They were found to be perfectly sound. It is reported that agents have been sent to Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and other points West.

KENTUCKY.

The Sports of Southern Chivalry—Terrible Dog and Bear Fighting.

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says:—Jack Brown's Sportsman's Hall was the scene of terrible dog and bear fighting last night. The sporting fraternity were on hand in force, and the excitement ran high. The first part of the programme introduces the rat killing, which was exceedingly lively, and several bushels of the vermin were exterminated. This was followed by several canine turn-ups, for a collar, after which the great fight took place between Jack Brown's dog Lion and the champion dog, Jack, of Butchertown. After fighting twenty-five minutes both dogs were completely exhausted, and it was declared a draw battle.

The huge black bear "Sambo" was then dragged into the ring and fastened by a chain attached to a staple in the centre of the pit. By some mismanagement several dogs that were loose bounced into the pit before the bear had been made fast, and attacked him in force. Brain dashed them to the floor with great violence several times, after which he made a bolt and cleared the bulwarks of the ring, scattering the spectators in great consternation, and upsetting several in a ludicrous manner. This afforded much merriment to those in the galleries and all who happened to be on the other side of the house. After considerable skirmishing the bear was again brought in and made fast. A medium sized white bull dog was turned in and "went for Brain" savagely. The bear seated himself on his haunches and fought with his paws like a first-class prize-fighter striking out from the shoulder every time, and sending the dog to grass with each lick. After a number of attempts, the dog finally got a throat hold on Brain, when he rolled over, and taking his tormentor into his fond embrace, commenced peeling his hide off with his hind feet. This kind of punishment was more than the dog had bargained for, and he made it convenient to slide out and clear the pit. The bear seemed to take it very coolly, and taking a seat in the corner, waited for his second antagonist with as much complacency as McCoole waited for Coburn at Cold Spring. The next dog for the bait was a large and fierce bull dog from Jeffersonville. He eyed the bear curiously for a few moments after entering the pit, when he made a charge on the bear, which was met by a terrific blow, which sent him sprawling to the other side of the pit. First knock-down and blood for "Sambo." The dog came to time finely, and they clinched, when the bloodiest scraping and chawing commenced that we have ever witnessed. The bear fairly scalped the dog, but he held fast to the throat of Brain until twisted off by the bear's paws. The dog was dashed to the floor with great violence a number of times, and received several terrible bites, besides the scraping received by the claws of the bear. After fighting for about ten minutes, the dog was taken out and declared winner of the silver goblet. This closed the evening's sport.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Rodolman, Prosecuting Attorney.

The Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, it being the intention to wind up the business of the term before night. The habeas corpus list was called, and but one case was heard, which was that of the Commonwealth *ex rel* Velonkey. This writ was sued out for the discharge of the relator from a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Counsel for the prosecution stated to his Honor that he proposed to show that the relator authorized Charles Wilson, of this city, to sell for him a farm in New Jersey which was described as containing an acre and a half or two of cranberries, these being the principal inducements to a purchase. The prosecutor answered the advertisement that appeared, was taken down and shown the land with the cranberry field, and agreed to buy it; but when the purchase had been effected, found only an adjoining farm of sterile ground bearing only a few grape vines.

The Judge said that it would be unnecessary to go into any proof, as all this, if established beyond a doubt, would not constitute a false pretense within the meaning of our law, and that, though according to this statement, a gross fraud was done, it was not under our penal code, and therefore he would discharge the relator.

At half-past 9 the Judge put aside the habeas corpus list, and gave his attention to the prison cases that were tried before the jury, some twenty-five prisoners, of all colors, ages, and sexes, having been brought up.

Mary Dunn was acquitted of a charge of larceny, the prosecutor having abandoned the case because of the absence of positive proof against the prisoner.

Charles Egerton pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to commit a burglary. He was detected one evening last week in the act of prying open a window of Thomas Maguire's house, at Fifty-fourth street and Landsdown avenue, the family being at the time away from home. Samuel Weitz was indicted with Egerton for this same offense, but there was no evidence against him, and therefore the jury acquitted him.

William Titus was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of money. The lady from whom it had been stolen, stated that he had evinced true contrition for his sin, and had made full restitution, and therefore she desired to prosecute the matter no farther. The bill was submitted without evidence.

James Maguire was acquitted of a charge of stealing $72 from his father, there being no testimony of any reliability.

George Benners and Henry Halbrith were found guilty of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud. It was proven that these men went to various gentlemen and presented such petitions as this:—

"The young men of the Eighth Ward are desirous of flinging to the breeze a flag bearing the names of General Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax; any contribution made will be thankfully received.

(signed) Chairman of Committee,"

and *fac similes*, but from different wards and on behalf of Democrats, were also used. Many believed these to be meritorious and gave different sums from $5 to $10. The petitions and signatures were forgeries, and these men were impostors, they being connected with no committee signed by no political organization.

Benners had also raised money by representing that he had lost his right eye in the service of the Government, and wished to have a glass one put in.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the binding over of one of the firemen to keep the peace, at the instance of the Chief Engineer, which was reported during the week in our local columns, the defendant sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his relief from the bond, and the jury decided it in the following words:—

The evidence in this case makes out a very clear breach of the public peace on the part of the relator. Whether he was attending to the fires referred to in the dress of a fireman or in citizens' dress, is wholly immaterial. The establishment of fire is a matter of police regulations. All persons in his vicinity, and especially all who profess to be engaged in putting out the flames, should remember that they are subject to the command of the Chief Engineer and his assistants, and his orders should be obeyed as surely as soldiers are required to obey the orders of their superiors. The idea of independent action on such occasions leads to the insubordination which has brought reproach upon many brave and noble firemen; and it has introduced the proposition of creating a paid fire department, in which every man will be liable to be discharged for disobedience.

In this case the relator not only refused to obey orders, but threatened personal violence to the Chief Engineer, and when arrested assisted others in effecting a rescue. It is, therefore, no more than a simple breach of the peace, and the relator is remanded. I should add that if there is a report made of the alleged extinction of fire in the public peace, I shall direct that the recognizance be forfeited and sued out.

THE GIRARD COAL MINES.

In the matter of the application of the City of Philadelphia, as trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, for the advice of the Court, in reference to the lessee for fifteen years of the coal mines in Schuylkill and Columbia counties. The opinion was read by Judge Brewster.

The will directed that the lands should be kept in constant operation, and should be rented out to good tenants from year to year, by leases not exceeding five years. The petition set forth that the will was executed before the purchase of these lands, which passed under a codicil, and that at the time of the testator's death, December, 1831, they were undeveloped and unproductive. Moreover, the term of the last tenants has expired, and they refuse to take them for a term so short as five years; it is impossible to find those who will take them for that period, and to let them lie unused does great injury to the charity; therefore the advice of the court was prayed.

The matter was referred to Messrs. George de B. Keim and Thomas Bannon, who took a great deal of testimony and reported in favor of the power to lease for 21 years.

After reviewing a long list of authorities the Judge said they and the law supported this view and therefore the power was granted.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the Money Market of yesterday:—

"Government bonds opened weak and unsettled, declining from ⅛@¼ per cent. from the prices of yesterday under free sales to realize by holders, who bought to make interest on their money. Brokers have also held large lines of the new 5-20s, expecting that the investment demand, after the 1st of July, would give a good market at improved price. But the declarations of the Democratic platform, and the action of Congress in regard to taxing the interest, are making the bonds at low rates, operated disastrously to this expectation, and the purchases by invests for the past six weeks have been less than for the same period for the last five years, and investors have bought railroad bonds and have subscribed largely to Central Pacific and Missouri Pacific to fund to prevent issue, as they are unquoted gold bonds payable principal and interest in coin, and secured by first mortgage on valuable properties.

"The market was demoralized by a break in Erie, which opened at 57⅛, sold at 51¾ closing at 52⅛. This break is not unexpected as the sink of the stock is upon the street, and the present management has no further need of it; having three quarters of the stock in their name, they claim that no ring can interfere with their election in October. The plan of operations is now stated to be to allow Erie to drift off and take care of itself, and to manipulate and advance the prices of Boston, Hartford and Erie to about 75 @ 80, expecting Erie will decline to about that figure and that then the managers can have the Boston, Hartford, and Erie on terms advantageous to that road, but ruinous to Erie, as its capital of $4,000,000 is entirely beyond the value of the property present or prospective. It is also stated that before the Erie Company leased the Buffalo & New York Central of New Jersey, that the capital of the road was doubled and now stands at over $30,000,000, with a bonded debt of the same amount. The net earnings last year were reported at $14,000, having a deficit of $7,000 in money to pay the interest on the bonds. The managers also hold out as a threat to New York that they will lease the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in order to perfect a western connection. This latter road represents a capital and bonded debt of fifty-seven millions, and is in a bad condition every way."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Gold was very strong at the opening this morning and the earliest transactions were at 148, between which point and 147¾ the price fluctuated until afternoon. Subsequently a large amount of gold was sold on, it is supposed, shorts' account, and a great deal to 146¾ took place, this being the price at 3 P. M. Subsequently there was less pressure to sell and more disposition to buy, and a recovery to 147⅝ was the result, but a reaction to 146¾ succeeded, and the last sales on the street were at this figure. The market has a very firm undertone notwithstanding the decline this afternoon, and as the aspect of affairs in France is construed as warlike by some of the foreign bankers this is not wholly without influence upon the course of the premium. The reaction just chronicled has strengthened the market for a further advance, looking at it from a speculative point of view; but all these sudden fluctuations are adverse to the interests of the community at large. There was moderate borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at from two to six per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $68,977,000, the gold balances to $1,866,778 and the currency balances to $1,415,839. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $74,000 in coin in payment of the interest on the public debt during the day. The price of gold at intervals varied as under stated:—

10 A. M.	148	2 P. M.	146¾
12:30 P. M.	147¾	5:16 P. M.	146¾

"There was a somewhat better demand for money to-day than usual of late, but the supply was superabundant at four per cent. on call, with exceptional transactions at three, three and a half, and five. Some remittances of currency to the West have been made within the last few days, and this has led to the belief in some quarters that we are on the verge of a change in the condition of the money market; but this is not well founded, although it is reasonable to look for less stagnation in both monetary and mercantile affairs in the future than we have had in the past. A Chicago journal before us, dated Wednesday last, says there has been a noticeable improvement in all branches of general trade since last week, and country orders are liberal, but the revival has not yet reached any department of trade in the city requiring large amounts of money. Grain shipments to the seaboard are light as yet, and although some of the banks report an increased city demand for accommodation the majority fail to remark any. Nevertheless, country orders for currency are large and steadily on the increase. Inasmuch, however, as the supply of loanable funds in Chicago and other Western centres is very large and far in excess of the demand, all fears of monetary disturbance in that section or elsewhere are premature. We shall merely witness a moderate degree of activity, and this will be a more healthy sign than inertia. The current rate of discounts at this centre is very limited and comes mainly from country merchants and bankers who are not in immediate need of the money. The best grade of commercial paper is quoted at 8½@6 per cent."

—A Cable telegram dated Liverpool, Aug. 14, 11:30 A. M., says of Cotton:—

"The usual circulars issued under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association contain the following statistics and remarks on the Cotton market for the week:—The total sales up to last evening foot up 80,000 bales, of which number 17,000 were taken by exporters and 5000 on speculation. The market during the week has been variable, and toward the close firmer and more active; and the quotations of American descriptions as compared with last week show an advance of fully ⅛d. per lb. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	This week.	*Last week.*
Middling Uplands	10d.	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.	9¾d.

"The market this morning opened firm, and the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard amounts to 577,000 bales, whereof 240,000 are from the United States. The stock of Cotton afloat en route to this port is 716,000 bales, of which 7000 are from the United States."

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127	Western U. Tel.	32¾
N. Y. and E. R.	53⅝	Cleve. & Tol. R.	93½
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	59½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	73
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Adams Express Co.	50½
Chi. and N. W. com	82	Wells' Fargo	25
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81¾	U. S. Express	41
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Tennessee 6s, new	63
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108½	Gold	146¾
Pacific M. S. Co.	102	Market unsettled.	

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND POTTED MEATS,

For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.

ALSO,

WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,

Of every description.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 16 thstu3ps

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Lessees.....WM. E. SINN & CO. Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER. MONDAY EVENING, August 17, Will be produced for the first time in Philadelphia, THE GRAND SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE WHITE FAWN. With all the original Scenery, Properties, Costumes, Jewels, and Armors from Niblo's Garden, New York, which cost upon its production $100,000. Upon its original production the cast will embrace the best operatic and dramatic talent in the country. The ballet will comprise JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES. [3t The sale of seats will commence Saturday morning

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 15, 18-8, J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK. The following great artists will appear:— Third appearance of the celebrated STAR PREMIER, MD'LLE ERMINA VENTUROLI, From Jarrett & Palmer's Troupe, Niblo's Garden. GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY. MAD'LLES VENTUROLI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTINE, BARRETTA, AND PANZKIA. THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN. GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CAPE ISLAND.—THE GREAT CARNIVAL of 1868.—Grand Fancy Dress, Calico, and Citizens' Dress Ball, combined, will be given in the Manager Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House, Cape Island, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15 1868. The Ball Room will be illuminated and splendidly decorated for this Great Fete. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5. Extra Lady's Ticket, $1. Tickets for one Gentleman $3. 3t MARK HASSLER, Directing Manager.

HORTICULTURAL HALL. ANGELIKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 6 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [3 6 tuths3

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868

This is to give notice, That on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. F. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 519 WALNUT St., Phila., before Wm. Mesmichael, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of SEPTEMBER A. D. 1868, at 3½ o'clock P. M. P. C. ELLMAKER U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. 8 15 8t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 26 6m*

THIRD EDITION

LANCASTER.

Preparations for the Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

An Important Report from the Statistical Bureau.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM LANCASTER.

Preparing for the Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lancaster, Aug. 15.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens on Monday next. The body was not removed to the Court House to-day, as was contemplated yesterday, the friends of Mr. Stevens desiring that it should remain in his own house. Thousands of people visited the residence to-day and viewed the remains.

A large number of farmers and others from the surrounding country were in town to-day, and nearly all of them were at the late residence of the deceased. This morning O. J. Dickey, Esq., who has the funeral arrangements in charge, received the following despatch from Colonel Thomas A. Scott:—

"Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—O. J. Dickey, Lancaster:—A special train will leave West Philadelphia at ten o'clock on Monday with the delegation from the Union League and City Councils, together with His Honor, Mayor McMichael, arriving at Lancaster about 3:40 P. M."

The guard of honor, composed of the officers of the Butler Zouaves (colored) which accompanied the body of Mr. Stevens from Washington left here this A. M. on their return. It appears that considerable feeling was exited here by their presence, many Republicans, and all Democrats regarding it as inappropriate. When they left Washington, the understanding was that they should return as soon as the body was delivered over to the committee of citizens from Lancaster.

On the street, this A. M., the colored officers attracted considerable attention, farmers and others gazing at them with a sort of mingled curiosity and wonder. Arrangements for the funeral are not yet quite completed. The following gentlemen, personal friends of Mr. Stevens, and all of them citizens of Lancaster, have been selected to act as pall-bearers:—Colonel W. B. Fordney, James L. Reynolds, Henry B. Swarr, Nathaniel Ellmaker, John Fondersmith, Thomas Bumgardner, David Bair, and Christian Dill.

Services in the churches to-morrow will have more or less reference to the death of Mr. Stevens. Several clergymen, it is understood, will preach funeral sermons.

To-morrow Mr. Stevens' house on Queen street will be closed, and the public not be allowed to enter. Large numbers of distinguished persons are expected here to attend the funeral on Monday. Along with others are Senator Sumner, Senator Cameron, Governor Geary, Secretary Seward, and prominent men from different parts of the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Statistical Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics, has just issued his monthly report for June, 1868. The value of the total import entries for the month was $33,112,966, against $31,922,915, the same period the previous year; $34,706,123 in May, 1868; $34,375,097 in April, 1868; $39,209,125 in March, 1868. This shows a decided falling off in imports.

The following details will prove of interest:—The entries of coffee, cotton, flax, hemp, and silk goods, india-rubber, opium, paints, salt, soda, tea, largely. Wines, wool and woollens, largely, and show a decline. And the entries of glass, gums, hides, precious stones, spices, sugar, largely. Tin, tobacco and cigars, and lumber exhibit an increase—the other articles being in usual quantities. Of the total amount entered, about half was for direct consumption, and half for warehousing.

Mrs. Senator Trumbull.

The wife of Senator Trumbull still lies in a critical condition, there being no indication of improvement.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of Commissioner Rollins—A Fatal Accident.

Boston, Aug. 15.—Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was at the Parker House yesterday. He leaves here for Washington to-day, with his health much improved by his visit to the seashore.

John Rooney, residing on Morton street, fell on State street yesterday, and was taken to the Station House, where he soon after died. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Disaster on Lake Michigan—Noted Arrivals.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Chicago, August 15.—The barque Dunderberg, of Detroit, from Chicago August 8, with a few passengers and 4,0000 bushels of corn, was sunk by a collision with the propeller Empire State off Point au Barque last night. Mrs. Wilcox, the owner's wife, was drowned. The Dunderberg was valued at $55,000, and was insured for $35,000. The propeller returned, leaking badly.

Anson Burlingame, Roscoe Conklin, and Senator Cole, of California, are in the city.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 15.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 91; Reading, 90½; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie Railroad 53½; Cleveland and Toledo, 93; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 107½; New York Central, 126½; Illinois Central, 146½; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 82; U. S. 6-20s, 1862 113½; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 107½; 10-40s, 103½. Gold, 146½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109½.

New York, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm at 29¼c. Flour dull; sales of 6800 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1 13@1 20. Oats firm; sales of 50,000 bushels at 82@83 cts. Pork quiet. Pork dull at $28 75. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾c. Whisky firm; sales of 1200 barrels at 67½c.

Baltimore, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet at 29¼c. Flour quiet and scarcely so firm, prices unchanged. Wheat dull; prime declined 5 cents; sales at $2 65@2 72. Corn dull; white, $1 18@1 20. Oats dull; prime, 80@85c; low grades, 65@70c. Rye steady at $1 45@1 50. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Printing of Fractional Currency—Naval Orders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Printing of Fractional Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury, for the week ending to-day, is $602,500. Shipment to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; do. St. Louis, $100,000; and to banks, $145,611. Notes shipped during the week to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $50,000; to banks, $145,195; leaving in actual circulation now, $209,908,870. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $472,800.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough

Has been detached from the Asiatic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders. Commodore George U. Belknap has been detached from the command of the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Matters.

The following are also detached from the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant Commanders John W. Phillips and F. S. Higginson; Lieutenants W. N. Maclay, A. T. Crowninshield, J. H. Sands, and William Wise; Masters W. M. Folger and Horace Elarer; Midshipman William Watts; Surgeon Joseph Beale; Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont; Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton; and Chaplain G. W. Dorance. Paymaster Washington Irving is detached from the Hartford, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer Hillary Missemer of the navy, has resigned.

Ship News.

Boston, Aug. 15.—Arrived, steamer Mellta, from Liverpool.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—